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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

Published every Wednesday, in Chemical building, corner of Eighth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo., at one dollar person. Eastern office. Chaimer and the County of the C

subscription price of the RURAL WORLD is one dollar a year, and that we do not receive single subscriptions for a of less sum, but in our constant effort to enlarge our circulation, we do allow old familiar. subscribers to take actually NEW subscribers at the fifty-cent rate, adding a new name with their own for one dollar, the name with their own for one dollar, the name of hauling, if green rather than dry wood is used, for only half as much of the name of the but in no case do we accept two OLD subscribers for one dollar. We are willing to make a loss on a new subscriber the first year, believing he will find the RURAL WORLD indispensable ever aftin conjunction with either the twice-aweek St. Louis "Republic" or the twicea-week "Globe-Democrat" for one dollar and fifty cents a year, and new subscribers may be added at the fifty-cent rate. Published at this remarkably low priceat less than actual cost-all subscribers must see the necessity of our dropping from our subscription list every name as er season's use. This is another evidence soon as the year paid for expires. Thus if, on the printed slip on each paper you see John Jones, Nov. 01, it indicates that the name will drop from the list at the end of November, and if he wishes to continue to receive it, he must renew his subscription. If he would do it a week or of getting new subscribers. Show your judiciously fed. It is just as important to neighbors a copy of the RURAL amount of fresh, original, entertaining and each issue: tell them of our large number of intelligent correspondents, and how highly you appreciate its weekly visits received. If our readers will spend but a of January! Who will engage in this work? Will not each reader, male and

Seciety and State Dairy Association, will participate in this meeting. It will be thus seen that all agricultural lines are to have a hearing. This assembly will be of great importance to Missouri farmers. If possible try to spend at least one day at the meeting. If unable to go, get the earliest possible reports of these va-ried associations. These reports are for interested parties. The asking for them will show a demand for them, and will a stimulus to do better work. Soon interest in reports will induce you to go in person, and good will come from rub-bing against the farmers from different tio

are not interested, you should be.

Clement Studebaker was born in Adams County, Pa., March 12, 1831. When he was four years old his family moved to Wayne, now Ashland County, O. His farmer stated that one father, John Studebaker, was a blacksmith and wagon maker. In 1850 Clem. Studebaker moved to South Bend, where he taught school during the winter of 1850-51. The next spring he secured employment in the blacksmith department of a company manufacturing threshing the semployment in the blacksmith department of a company manufacturing threshing the semployment in the blacksmith department of a company manufacturing threshing the semployment in the blacksmith department of a company manufacturing threshing the semployment in the blacksmith department of a company manufacturing threshing the semployment in the blacksmith department of a company manufacturing threshing the semployment in the blacksmith department of a company manufacturing threshing the semployment in the blacksmith department of a company manufacturing threshing the semployment in the blacksmith department of a company manufacturing threshing the semployment in the blacksmith department of a company manufacturing threshing the semployment in the blacksmith department of a company manufacturing threshing the semployment in the blacksmith department of this entire being treated let the posts dry friends and relatives have regained some of our avoirdupois lost during the summer. It does a fellow good to get away from home occasionally. If he keeps his eyes and ears open he will return better prepared for his duties and improved in health.

We found the farmers generally prepared for winter with enough hay, fodder, etc., for feed, but nearly all are having to be a constant that the circle of the constant the circle of the feed what got much rather all a bow to the feed to the field when the summer and turn slowly.

Now, how many of us know exactive how much a pound of milk or butter of the flow what got me started on this question, now to the from home occasionally. If he keeps his eyes

ing of two sets of blacksmith tools and \$66 in cash. A government contract for a hundred wagons was secured, and was papers have published that coal tar would executed to the entire satisfaction of the government. This gave the young firm a failures prove the statements to be mishas attained its present financial success.

ECONOMY OF DRY WOOD,

an than burning wet, soggy wood. On a cold morning to have the house filled with smoke instead of heat sets all things Building, St. Louis, Mo.

wrong. Then many a loaf of bread is indigestible and unwholesome because the wood was green and wouldn't enable the cook to control the heat of the oven, giving too slow a fire, and then, when not required, too hot a fire. These are phases of burning green wood with which the most of the farmers' wives are only too

the green wood can be hauled on a load as of dry wood. Don't argue that the horses, boys and yourself are not very busy and your time and labor don't count. Such logic added to rooms filled with smoke is what will leave you in old age alone on the farm. Time and muscle er. We also send the RURAL WORLD are many times the farmer's only capital

and should never be unwisely expended.

Then, aside from increased expense in hauling, 50 per cent of the heat is consumed in evaporating the water in the green wood. Now figure how much more swinging of the ax is necessary if you have provided green wood for fuel this winter. It takes good business push and a knowledge of farm economics to cut wood and cord it up to dry out for anoththat energy and knowledge are as large factors in success on the farm as in other

BRINGING UP WORN SOIL.

No subject is so full of interest to an intelligent farmer as building up worn out land. He knows that the system of two in advance, it would save us the trou- always taking from the soil and never ble of taking his name off the list and again putting it in type, when he renewed, which frequently causes mistakes.

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feed the farm. This is the time when the subject can WORLD, call their attention to the large be given study. The value of clover as a amount of fresh, original, entertaining and renovating crop has been widely disinstructive reading matter contained in cussed. The difficulty of getting a stand of clover in some sections has led many to abandon this fertilizing agency. Now, instead of abandoning clover, make investigation as how to get a good growth and of the low cost at which it can be of clover. If one man has been successful another may be. Then, cow peas have received. If our readers will spend but a portion of one or two days in enlisting in this work they can easily add more than fifty thousand new names before the first in the experimental stage as far as the fifty thousand new names before the first average farmer is concerned. The experiment stations have proved their value. When these western prairies were work? Will not each reader, male and female, young and old, go into the field But for centuries they had been enriched at once and see how much he can do to by the decaying vegetable matter and the help not only the farmer, but the cause

attention of our readers to a particularly not be able by saying to the consumer; interesting publication lately issued by "It costs me one dollar per bushel to produce wheat, and you must pay me that Report No. 70 on Exhaustion and Abandonment of Solis, and is the testimony of Milton Whitney, Chief of Division of most economical and give the best results Solis, before the Industrial Commission. Those who have not already obtained a copy of this report should write to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D

C., for one.

against the farmers from different those given for preserving different kinds of wood to be used as fence post. A farmer therested, you should be. er recently gave the following method of preserving basswood for posts, stating that if properly done the posts would last a lifetime. Take the bark from the posts; let them stand in the sun a few days so the outside will dry. Have a brisk fire and put each post in; keep turning until the farmous Studebaker wagons, the making of which he had developed from very small beginnings to the present glantic proportions of the business.

Clement Studebaker was born in Adams County, Pa., March 12, 1831. When he is the consistency of point. Put every and while swinging around the circle of friends and relatives have regained some only saves himself from loss, but leaves the market to the producer, who is perhaps would last a lifetime. Take the bark from the posts; let them stand in the sun a few days so the outside will dry. Have a brisk fire and put each post in; keep turning until efficied.

VERNON CO. (MO.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Wife and I have been on a vacation for two weeks; and while swinging around the circle of friends and relatives have regained some

start and from that time it grew until it leading. I have known long lines of fence posts treated with coal tar, but really posts treated with coal tar, but really they seemed to rot quicker than those not treated with it. I think it very doubt-ful if the application of coal tar and rosin will be successful. If a remedy should be found, it would

be many years before it could be proven. Much waste of time and expense should make us slow to trust a theory. The bet-ter way is to rely on such kinds of wood as we know to be durable."

If the labor of thus preparing post is useless, why continue the practice? If the railroads knew of any effectual method of preserving wood, they most assuredly would use it to make the railroad ties more lasting. It is well for farmers to get the most reliable facts regarding treating posts for lengthening their life before expending labor and money in an effort which may be a futile one. The experiences and observations of our readers along this line will be interesting and

WHOM IGNORANCE AFFECTS.

What ignorance costs the individual who lacks the knowledge he ought to pos-sess is often commented upon; but we do not always appreciate how far-reaching the effect of that ignorance may be. In a recent issue of the RURAL WORLD a correspondent (E. W. Geer, Nov. 27, page three) told of the effect on the grape mar-ket by neighbors offering their product at too low prices. "People not accus-tomed to selling fruit would take any price offered them, and we had this to

contend with," says Mr. Geer.
In the very able paper on "The Dairy-man's Accounts" that appears on this page, by Mr. H. A. Bereman, this thought again confronts us.

again confronts us.

If a farmer, by not knowing what his produce costs him, sells it at a price that is equal to or below cost of production, he is not only cheating himself, but is breaking down the market for other producers. We, of course, know that there are times and circumstances when simply knowing the cost of production will not enable the producer to get a price for his wheat, his hogs, or his butter that will return to him the cost of production and a reasonable profit. We know, too, that the price at which a product sells does not always include all of the return; for example, one may grow a crop of small grain as a nurse crop for a set of grass, sell the grain and straw for less money than was spent in growing it, yet be repaid in the effect on the grass. It is also plainly apparent to all observers that vast quantities of farm products reach the markets loaded with much unnecessary expense because of improper methods in production. If such products come in competition in a well gressive citizenship that asks more than much unnecessary expense because of improper methods in production. It such products come in competition in a well supplied market with those that have supplied market with those that have a mere existence. You who want a profit been produced at a smaller cost, the producer of the former must suffer loss, no matter whether he knows how much or not. But the main fact remains, namely, that when a commodity that is in general demand is sold at a price that is less than legitimate cost of production and fair accepts his lot of unremitting toil and residued to the control of t legitimate cost of production and fair accepts his lot of unremitting toil and profit, not only does the one who makes the sale suffer, but injustice is done other producers through the tendency that this duty to educate him out of his rut when-

of any that he can adopt. In the vast of their accounts. majority of cases it will be found that tinue in that line? By giving it up he not only saves himself from loss, but leaves

A friend of mine once smiled at my a friend of mine once smiled at my careful system of household accounts and said: "I know exactly what it costs me to live, and I don't keep any expense book either." When I asked about his method he replied: "My salary is \$2,000 a year,

shows neither economy nor prudence. I have observed that one of the surest

roads to economy (in its broad sense-which means judicious expenditure and not parsimony) begins with the keeping

of an itemised expense account.

Just as statistics on any subject form
the basis for an intelligent conception of
that subject, so does keeping accurate account of money transactions enable one to regulate expenditures with intelligence and safety. At the end of the year such records can easily be classified and the true status of each department be ascer-tained. Some items have cost too much, and you know where to curtail. With others you see where you could have been more liberal, and next year you govern yourself accordingly. In short, this sys-tematic method of procedure enables you to know where you are "at" and how you got there. By this road you arrive at that most desirable of all deductions-the cost of production. I assume you know what you receive, and if you can ascer-tain what you pay for a pound of milk, you can easily find the profit-or other-

There is a type of dairyman who does not want to know. He believes himself to be the prisoner of his environment. He can't get out. I'm getting all my stuff will bring and I ain't spending a cent more than I have to. I know what a gal-lon of milk costs me. It costs me just what I get for it, and no amount of figthe tail of progress cussing the monopo-

You may think it is a simple matter to reduced, so much so that the prevailing of all the cash taken in during the year, market price will return cost of production and yield a profit. If one finds that cash paid out, and that the difference will PRESERVATION OF FENCE POSTS.

tion and yield a profit. If one finds that he cannot, by the is so situated that he cannot, by the is so situated that he cannot, by the adoption of different methods, sufficiently but this is not all. You would not undertions given for preserving different kinds product yield a profit, why should be concarring by any one day's transactions, and that the is so situated that he cannot, by the is so situated that he cannot have a situated that he cannot ha nor does any one year's business represent the average yearly conditions.

Only by a lifetime of effort can we determine the net result of our achieve-ment, and having but one life to live, we may not wait to judge. We must anticipate as far as possible. As the germ of the seed contains in embryo all the fulfill-VERNON CO. (MO.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Wife and I have been on a vacation for two weeks; and while swinging around the circle of

But I must get back to my figures even gestion.

While health is perhaps the greatest blessing of life, are we in business for that purpose exclusively?

If the prime object of every business man is to make his business pay, is it not his first duty to know exactly what he is the prime of the duty of the prime object of every business man is to make his business pay, is it not his first duty to know exactly what he is the prime of the discount of th taste many good people have for accounts would vanish. Anyway, it was the syn-copated epistles that numerous intelligent dairymen have written to various agricultural papers that started me off in this bookkeeping tirade.

It was the vogue awhile back to write a sketch of "How I run my dairy farm," and send it to the dairy papers for publiand my annual expenses amount to exactly \$2,000."

That system is all right for the man who wants that sort of a system, but it and all could have been instructive it they had not left so much unsaid. One man seemed to think the only item of cost was what he paid out for hired help. they had not left so much unsaid. One man seemed to think the only item of cost ambition, but not at the expense of another man's generosity or misfortune. "A Nearly all omitted one or move facts, good name is rather to be chosen than which, in the course of years, must be accounted for.

The only beautiful feature about figures is their truthfulness, although the fellow that uses them may lie like an epitaph. (Continued on Page 2.)

PEBBLES FROM THE POTOMAC.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The prelimnary report of the manufacturing industries of North Carolina says that over \$76,000,000 are represented in the manufac-turing industries of that State. The an-nual wages of those employed in the various manufacturing concerns amount to nearly \$14,000,000; number of employes, 70,-000; cost of material used, \$53,073,368

NATIONAL GRANGE.-A dispatch dated at Boston conveys the intelligence that "The National Grange's report on legislative business takes a decided stand on nearly every matter that may come before Congress, declaring among other things, for more rural free delivery, postal savings banks, higher tax on oleomarstruggles along with little hope and no enthusiasm, saying: "I'm in it and I garine, the Nicaragua Canal, and opposenthusiasm, saying: "I'm in it and I can't get out. I'm getting all my stuff will bring and I ain't spending a cent will bring and I ain't spending a cent carteslitus." agriculture.

From the contents of the dispatch we are led to believe that the National Grange has planned a program that will keep the organization from going to sleep progress can be made by endeavoring to accomplish too many changes at any one session. It is obvious to the careful ob-server that a concerted action on any one great question is a task quite sufficient for the energies of those seeking effective legislation or the enactment of a new law. To break a bundle of sticks at once is a task near impossible; to break one stick at a time simplifies the task and accomplishes the successful conclusions desired. However, we wish the Grange abundant success in quite a number of the innovations contemplated.

medium of State Industrial Associations, and the State Garage, and representatives from the State Horticulium I Society and State Dairy Association, will participate in this meeting. It will be thus seen that all agricultural lines are to have a warm of Agriculture. It is consection will participate in this meeting. It will be thus seen that all agricultural lines are to have a warm of most turn of his rut when on the steader of the thum, or decided a farm of the consumer: and the State of the Cansumer. The State of the Cansumer of the Cansumer of the State of the Cansumer of the Cansumer of the Cansumer. The CENSUS.—Perhaps few people are aware of the cost of taking the census grater possible; to bring him to a proper salization of his obligations, his needs of his relations to the rest of manking. A society and the fatte of the cost of taking the census grater possible; to bring him to a proper possible; to bring him to a proper the construction of the cost of taking the census of the United States. Th

GOOD GROWTH.—It is said that Post-master-General Smith will ask Congress to appropriate \$5,000,000 to cover the ex-penses of conducting the free rural andi delivery for the next fiscal year. This delivery for the next fiscal year. This means that this branch of our mail system has grown to such enormous proportions as to necessitate an amount almost double that of last year. This service has increased the sale of postage stamps to such a large extent that the system has been found to cost but little more than the old. The result of the this system has surpassed the expecta-tions of even the most sanguine. When Congress, in 1894, consented to give this experiment a trial, many predicted the scheme impracticable, but results have demonstrated the contrary.

The exceptionally pleasant weather which characterized the month of October, 1901, continued throughout the month

ber, 1901, continued throughout the month of November. There were some sharp ternal Revenues has just issued his an-frosts but no severe freezing weather. The nual report. It may, perhaps, be of in-mean temperature of the month differed terest to the multitude of readers of this but little from the normal, but over the of the Treasury of the Government. The total receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, were \$306,871,669. Among some of the items that were instrumental in producing the total of this enormous sum, we find that spirits contributed \$116,067,979; WHEAT—In most of the western counties where no counties where no counties where, in a few localities, the total for the month ranged from 2 to producing the total of this enormous sum, we find that spirits contributed \$116,067,979; WHEAT—In most of the western counties receiving less than a hardly keep it alive. Water is very found to scarce in some parts of the county. Dec. 2. SILAS A. BALLARD.

PHELPS CO., CENTRAL MO.—The weather is very favorable. Stock of all kind is locking well. We have light show-in a very promising condition, but in near-life the scarce in some parts of the county. Dec. 2. SILAS A. BALLARD.

Read by H. A. Bereman at the State Dairy Meeting at Palmyra, Mo., Nov. 8.

It is with no feeling of pedantry that I have written these few thoughts on the subject of the Dairyman's accounts, but entirely in the spirit of inquiry and suggestion.

But I must get back to my figures even

The Dairyman's Accounts.

Recently a contribution of the modest sum of \$5,000 was received, and a few days sum of \$5,000 was received, and a few days ago \$18,600.00 was received by the Treas-aury Department from some unknown in a few of the southern counties.

CORN—Considerable corn still remains in shock in the fields, but is in good condition, except where damaged by worms from a few of the southern counties.

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CORN—Considerable corn still remains in shock in the fields, but is in good condition, except where damaged by worms from a few of the southern counties.

But I must get back to my figures even desired to make restitution. These sums received almost daily amount from a few dollars up in the thousands. In 1811 an account was opened by the Register of the Treasury to record the funds thus

sent, and up to June 30, 1901, the con-

science fund has swelled to the aggregate amount of \$812.197.81. Doubtless the contributors of these sums consider that they have in a meas-ure repaired the wrong that has caused them much remorse. What a glorious old world this would be if some people who owe debts to their neighbors would be-come conscience-smitten and would liquidate their indebtedness. Good times would truly be with us, and many a home would be brighter for having received its just dues. The accum great riches," is as true to-day as it was when first written, and doubtless those who have contributed to the conscience f und realize this fact, and say with Shakespeare, that—

"If thou'rt rich, thou'rt poor For like an ass whose back with ingots bows, Thou bearest thy heavy riches but a jour-

ney, And Death unloads thee!"

S. F. GILLESPIE. Nov. 24.

STODDARD CO. (MO.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We are having it very dry yet, and our wheat is needing rain very much. We had some rain early in November, but not enough to make stock water in ponds and branch-es. Almost all stock is watered from cis-terns, wells and springs. Stoddard County has made one-fourth

of a corn crop, and of very inferior quality. The cow pea hay crop sown after wheat is almost an entire failure on account of so much dry weather and lateness of seeding. W. L. Garner sowed five acres of cow peas Aug. 3-5. The writer sowed 20 acres Aug. 6-7; 13½ acres Aug. 8-9 and 12, and seven acres Aug. 16-19. You see that there were several day's difference in the sowings. The last field had rain, so much that plowed ground was too wet to work on top. On account of the dry weather we falled for the most part to get a good stand. The weather continued dry up until our peas on ridge land were killed by frost, which occurred the first of November. They grew very slowly, but we watched them very clo

all the time.

The field sown by W. L. Garner showed bloom Sept. 28, and the first field sown by the writer showed bloom Sept. 29. If rain had been as plentiful as common we would have had a fair crop. The peas bloomed quite well and there were some pods about grown, but the vines were so short, we did not cut any of them. We disc-harrowed the ground and put in wheat with disc-drill, and this wheat is

ing about.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture

greater part of the state the precipitation was deficient, many of the northern and western counties receiving less than 1

books. The next spring he secured employment in the blacksmith department.

In spite of all these time-honored practices, Mr. J. H. Creighton, of Ohio, make a pretty story out of the acompany manufacturing threshing the cold matter of fact topic of accounts. I older the cold matter of fact topic of accounts. I older of fact topic of accounts. I older topic of accounts. I older to posts to preserve them.

In spite of all these time-honored practices, Mr. J. H. Creighton, of Ohio, make a pretty story out of the secured employment in the blacksmith department.

In spite of all these time-honored practices, Mr. J. H. Creighton, of Ohio, der, etc., for feed, but nearly all are havenucles, when he first reached South Bend his cash capital was \$2. By careful saving, in February, 1882, he was able to buy grain, bran and shipstuff for ground much rather talk about silos or the Grout bill, and I got so excited over him.

The preservation of wood by saturation of wood by saturation of wood by saturation and shipstuff for ground much rather talk about silos or the Grout bill, and I got so excited over him.

Coodrich's story about alfalfs in a recent issue of "Hoard's Dairyman," that I sat tomation of wood sheetly run over the shoals generally proceed to pick topic of accounts. I we were promising condition, but in near topic old much rather alik about silos or the Grout bill, and I got so excited over him.

Coodrich's story about alfalfs in a recent issue of "Hoard's Dairyman," that I sat tomation of wood by saturation of wood sheet, and the following statement:

The preservation of wood by saturation of wood by saturation of wood and springs are condition, but in each topic old much rather alik about silos or the Grout bill, and I got on excited over him.

Coodrich's story about alfalfs in a recent issue of "Hoard's Dairyman," that I sat topic of accounts. I would much rather alik about silos or the Grout bill, and I got on excited ove

COTTON picking, in the southeastern

counties, is practically completed.

FALL PASTURES have afforded considerable feed in portions of the western and southern sections, but over the greater portion of the state they have been

STOCK WATER is now more plentiful some of the southern counties, but in ost sections it continues very scarce-onsiderable fall plowing has been done some districts, but in many counties the ground has been too hard.

A. E. HACKETT, Section Director. olumbia, Mo., Dec. 2, 1901.

LACLEDE CO., S. CENTRAL MO.— The weather has been very favorable for the growth of wheat and pastures and all look fine. J. N. NORMAN. Nov. 30.

to the drouth a large amount of rye has been sown for winter pasture. Oats and tobacco were total failures MORGAN ARMSTRONG

BENTON CO., CENTRAL MO .- Owing

HOWARD CO., CENTRAL MO.-There was quite a large acreage sown to oats, but it made no grain. The potato crop

small to be estimate L. L. KINGSBURY.

PULASKI CO., CENTRAL MO.—Rye was sown for winter pasturage, as hay is so scarce. The weather is exceedingly fine and favorable for wheat and rye.

Dec. 2. W. H. GOODMAN.

PHELPS CO., CENTRAL MO.-The unusually dry season has caused a shortage of all crops. There have been only light rains since April 17. Stock water is very J. S. WILLIAMS.

MACON CO., N. E. MO .- Oats have been almost a total failure for the past years. Wheat and rye look healthy, but have not stooled out sufficiently, owing to lack of moisture. Dec. 2. TAN HOCKENSMITH.

SCOTLAND CO., N. E. MO .- Some lit-

le wheat was sown this fall. The tobacco crop was small and will be retailed out in the lear. Stack and \$9 or \$10 delivered.
R. C. HOLLEY. out in the leaf. Hay is \$8 per ton in the

CASS CO., W. CENTRAL MO.-What orn was raised is of very inferior quality. Potatoes are very small. A great many have been shipped in. It has been almost too dry for wheat and rye. Nov. 30. T. S. HATTON.

CALLAWAY CO., CENTRAL MO.-The drouth still continues. Most of the farmers are out of stock water and are haul-

We have not had a good C. N. MITCHELL since April 17. Dec. 2

MORGAN CO., CENTRAL MO.-Light rains have fallen, enough to germinate wheat and rye and enable them to make slow growth, but not enough to make fall pasturage to any great extent. An ext amount of rye was sown for fall pastu D. R. EDWARDS Nov. 30.

COLE CO., CENTRAL MO.-The gathering of corn shows the crop to be very light. Wheat is looking pale and is thin in many places. It is still too dry, although we have occasional rains, but not enough to moisten the soil to any extent below where it is plowed. HENRY B. BODE. Nov. 30.

CARROLL CO., N. W. MO.—The corn crop will not exceed a third of an average yield this year. Potatoes were nearly a failure. There is a very poor prospect for a wheat crop, not enough moisture to hardly keep it alive. Water is very

The Dairy

DAIRY CONVENTION DATES

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIA-TION, Menomonee, Feb. 12-16, 1901. G. W. Burchard, Secretary, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

PROTEIN.

A reader writes us as follows: "In an in the RURAL WORLD on feeding dairy cows the advice is given to feed protein as a means of increasing the milk flow. Can you tell me where this can be

sense that we use such terms as hay, corn, cotton seed meal, etc. It is rather the name of a chemical substance found in foods. We speak of a food as containing so much fat, so much starch or carous (containing carbon) substances ch protein. This last is also and so much protein. This mat is also called a nitrogenous substance because its most important chemical element is nitrogen. Lean meat is composed prin-cipally of protein. Other nitrogenous sub-

substances, principally casein. To pro substances, principally casein. To produce this milk the cow must have food that contains the substances which, when the contains the substances which, when the food has been eaten, she can convert into milk. And this milk must be normal milk, containing, generally speaking, \$\forall \text{per cent of water, } 2.9 \text{ per cent of fat, } 5 \text{ per cent of casein and other nitrogenous substances; and the food eaten, to give good stances; and the food eaten, to give good substances in the calf a bushel of arrangement. Your cash book is an arrangement of entries according to time for the calf a bushel of arrangement. Your cash book is an arrangement of entries according to time functions that they will do well. When a calf sucks it gets all that butter fat that is not necessary for it. When the farmer leagues that he can raise calves on each suck it gets all then it will pay to raise calves on each suck it gets all that butter fat that is not necessary for it. When the farmer leagues in affect a copy of the ledger is one of arrangement. Your cash book is an arrangement of entries according to time of happening—from day to day—and your elder that they will do well. When a calf sucks it gets all that butter fat that is not necessary for it. When the farmer leagues in a freet a copy of the ledger is one of arrangement. Your cash book and the ledger is one of arrangement. Your cash book is an arrangement of entries according to time of happening—from day to day—and your elder that is not necessary for it. When the farmer leager simply classifies these items by accounts or headings. A trial balance is necessary for it. When the farmer leager simply classifies these items by accounts or headings. A trial balance is necessary for it. When the farmer leager simply classifies these items by accounts or headings. A trial balance is necessary for it. When the farmer leager simply classifies these items by accounts or headings. A trial balance is necessary for it. When the farmer leager simply classifies these items by a that much richer in fat. The cow will use as much of the fat-forming substances of the food as will fit the needs of the case and the remainder will go to

For the most part dairy cow foods are apt to be deficient in the nitrogenous substances, those from which the casein of the milk are elaborated. This is espe-cially true of corn, which is the most cially true of corn, which is the most common stock food in this country. It is rich in fat and other carbonaceous substances, but poor in the nitrogenous, and as it is impossible for the cow to make casein out of that portion of the food that contains no nitrogen, the quantity of the contains no nitrogen, the quantity of milk that she can elaborate will be measured by the comparatively small quantity of nitrogenous substance, or protein, that the food contains. One can supply the required amount of protein for a large

an amount that will furnish the carbona-ceous substances needed, then meet the full requirements for the nitrogenous by feeding protein as found in cottonseed

THE MISSOURI DAIRY MEETING

At Palmyra, Mo., Nov. 7-9, 1901.

(Continued From Last Issue.)
Following the reading of Mrs. Moore's
paper (printed in the last issue of the
RURAL WORLD) Mr. Rudolph Miller, proprietor of the Macon (Mo.) creamery.

stating that they had put me down to say something about the Dairy Community. I was somewhat perplexed about it, I did not just like that idea, and had a good mind to refuse, but the thought came to hearers only, but doers. I, therefore, resolved to say what I could and do my best here, because if we all refuse to do what we can, to do our best, the meeting would be a failure. Therefore, I will tell you what I think about an Ideal Pales. you what I think about an Ideal Dairy Community, and also about a dairy com munity that is not an ideal comtalk you will soon learn that I full-blooded Missourian. But I will tell you what I have seen

Co., came here in January a year ago, and

King's Evil

That is Scrofula. No disease is older

it, it makes its presence known by so many signs, among which are glandular tumors, ous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting and general

John Brearley, Potter Hill, R. I., had s large scrofulous bunch" in his neck; the little son of Mrs. Minnie Spear, Parishville, N. Y., had a "large scrofulous sore": the

saw something I had never seen before. First thing I had never seen as much mud. I saw green grass in January, and I had never seen that before, and I learnd that where there is mud there is grass. ed that where there is mud there is grass. Don't you know that I never saw a calf you know that I never saw a calf you know that I never saw a calf of the simplest sort being all that is essuable I for the simplest sort being all that is essential. If you wish, you can enter, other than cash items, in the cash book, placing on the opposite page a similar entry charged or credited to some general or call that an Ideal Dairy Community. I asked my dairymen, Are you going to let the calf suck all the time? I want to get a little milk for the creamery. When you get your check you look at it and think the creamery is a failure; when you know that I never saw a calf of the simplest sort being all that is essential. If you wish, you can enter, other than cash items, in the cash book, placing on the opposite page a similar entry charged or credited to some general or cash teems, in the cash book, placing of the simplest sort being all that is essential. If you wish, you can enter, other than cash items, in the cash book and a ledger of the simplest sort being all that is essential. If you wish, you can enter, other than cash items, in the cash book and a ledger of the simplest sort being all that is essential. If you wish, you can enter, other than cash items, in the cash book and a ledger of the simplest sort being all that is essential. If you wish, you can enter, other than cash items, in the cash book and a ledger of the simplest sort being all that is essential. If you wish, you can enter, other than cash items, in the cash book and a ledger of the simplest sort being all that is essential. If you wish, you can enter, other than cash items, in the cash book and a ledger of the simplest sort being all that is essential. If you wish, you can enter, other than cash items, in the cash book apple of the simplest sort being all that is essential. If you wish, you can enter, other than cash items, in the cash book apple of the simplest sort being all that is essential. If you wish, you can enter than cash items, in the ca think the creamery is a failure; when you look at the calf it is thin, that is a failure. Let one or the other be a failure. but not both. When the cow comes in in the springtime and you let the calf suck, such as the control of your business year you may draw

its most important chemical element is nitrogen. Lean meat is composed principally of protein. Other nitrogenous substances quite similar are the white of eggs, called albumen, gluten of wheat (the gummy portion that is formed when one chews whole wheat) and casein of milk; you can keep it sweet in winter. In milk; you can keep it sweet in winter. In one chews whole wheat) and casein of milk; you can keep it sweet in winter. In one chews the principal will be made, and the difference should represent the amount of cash on hand.

Once a month, or once a year, or whenmilk (the portion that forms the principal part of cheese).

Milk is composed of about 37 per cent of water and 13 per cent of solids, namely, fat, milk sugar, ash and the nitrogenous substances, principally casein. To produce

what does a good dairy community consistances; and the food eaten, to give good results, must contain the substances in the proportion that will enable the cow to secrete this milk. If the food given consistency of the substances in the section will see fine houses, fine barns and good reads.

trust. As a rule, there are good schools, because people have money and hire good reachers, and have good buildings. The first item of expense to be charged to be cost of production, is that rounds are half the battle; I never saw as poor roads as we have here. When we they take several good papers. There is more money among them, because there is always something coming in. Of course, it is not the cows alone. You must figure out in proportion to the cows

such a food as corn is what is termed cans." By and by prices will be a good an unbalanced food, at least for milch cows; that is, it does not contain the nutritive substances in the proper proportion to meet the requirements of the animal; it has too much of the carbonaceous and too little of the nitrogenous substances. Other foods are out of balance taken care of. I think the great difficulty here the Missouri (I have not found it so the cather ways that is, they have a constant of the same are of. I think the great difficulty here in Missouri (I have not found it so the other way; that is, they have an excess of the nitrogenous substances or protein. Clover hay, cow peas, soy beans, linseed meal and gluten meal are of this class, some, like clover like the control of the control

protein to meet the needs of cows giving in the morning and talk together and adal arge flow of milk. This is true of corn, both grain and fodder—timothy hay, gether and talk over what is best. We wheat and oat straw (very largely so) and sorghum fodder. Hence the advice is given to balance up these foods by reduction. We talk over what to feed, how to feed, and where to given to balance up these foods by reductions. The total reduction is the control of the period you must return the property in as good condition as you received it. Even the item of repairs does not fully the control of the period you must return the property in as good condition as you received it. Even the item of repairs does not fully the control of the period you must return the property in as good condition as you received it. Even the item of repairs does not fully the control of the period you must return the property in as good condition as you received it. Even the item of repairs does not fully the control of the period you must return the property in as good condition as you received it. Even the item of repairs does not fully the control of the period you must return the property in as good condition as you received it. Even the item of repairs does not fully the control of the period you must return the property in a good condition as you received it. Even the item of repairs does not full you will be also the period you must return the property in a good condition as you received it. ing the quantity of corn, we will say, to get it. That I think is a very good thing get it. That I think is a very good thing among all of us, that we come together and talk those matters over, and if you have anything better than I let me know about it. Help one another, it brings a better understanding. I think that if ideal dairy community, he ought to take one or more good dairy papers and read years.

On the other hand, if your land on any and find something good, mark it or cut it portion of your property is increasing in long before you will get together, talk the as surely as you would cash for milk or matter over and derive profit in the long calves sold.

matter over and derive profit in the long claves sold.

Taxes and insurance must not be overlocked. Taxes and insurance must not be overlocked. Taxes and insurance must not be overlocked. Taxes must be paid and insurlocked. Taxes must be paid and insur fifty cows and neglect them for outside that purpose. A fire may who out the business and do not milk them, then I say sell them, get rid of them as soon as drawing interest laid by for this purpose,

grain. But I have seen them clear off the brush here in Missouri and have nice blue grass without sowing the grass seed. Why is it that the people do not take hold of it better than they do when they do not have to raise grass? In lots of places in I was very, very much discouraged, I have only been here a year and a haif. I When the day comes when the farmers learn to feed the calves skimmed milk, the whole problem will be solved. They must know the value of the skimmed milk. If they figure on just what butter they get out of it they will not be satisfied; they must figure on the value of the

skimmed milk and use it right. Mr. Erwin.-There is just one point in No disease is really responsible for a Mr. Miller's speech that I do hope you will indulge us Missourians in calling attention to as a compensating fact, and There is no excuse ever for neglecting that is that where mud is grass grows. and we had not thought about that before; that the best grass grows where there is plenty of mud, and I am sure we have it in Missouri.

MISS EBBA R. HALLBORN, a charm ing young Kandiyohi girl living near Willmar, Minn., recently won a prize of \$10 offered to the young woman who could prove she had milked the greatest num-Ark., "had serof tale very bad."

They were all cured, according to voluntary testimonials, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which has effected the most wonderful. which has effected the most wonderful.

Addéal and permanent cures of scrofule dinnesota's daughters can make such a record as this?

THE DAIRYMAN'S ACCOUNTS

(Concluded From First Page.) I do not propose an intricate system of cookkeeping, a cash book and a ledger

Protein is not the name of a food in the by the time it is springtime again the cow off from your ledger your annual stateby the time it is springtime again the cow has eaten the calf up.

My ideal of a dairy community is one I have in mind in Illinois in the Eigin district; it is at Hebron. I went there to visit a friend of mine; he had 19 patrons in his creamery. This was in October, and they had 14,000 pounds of milk.

As a rule the farmer has not much to do in the winter time; he works hard for six or seven months, and what he makes you place chronologically all your items you place chronologically all your items.

No particular reference to your income need be made here. That can safely be left to your own endeavor. It is of the will see fine houses, fine barns and good expense account that I wish to speak and secrete this milk. If the food given contains, for instance, an over-abundance of fat it does not mean that the milk will be that much richer in fat. The cow will use as much of the fat-forming substances of the food as will fit the needs of to the storekeeper and ask for things on may be paid, such as your own labor, the

The first item of expense to be charged up to the cost of production, is that of rent, or in case of ownership, interest on the land value. If you own 100 acres of

Then comes a subject overlooked by so many, and that is a charge for wear and corn, but in doing this we waste a large amount of at and carbonaceous elements so far as milk production goes, though it may appear in part in the form of fat on the cow's body.

Such a food as corn is what is termed an unbalanced food, at least for milch cows; that is, it does not contain the nutritive substances in the vertice of the contain the nutritive substances in the vertice of the company of the value of stock and material. Sooner or later our between they are sold at a partial loss. Sooner or they are sold at a partial loss. Sooner or later our between they are sold at a partial loss. Sooner or later our between they are sold at a partial loss. Sooner or later our between they are sold at a partial loss. Sooner or later our between they are sold at a partial loss. Sooner or later our between they are sold at a partial loss. Sooner or later our between they are sold at a partial loss. Sooner or later our between they are sold at a partial loss. Sooner or later our between they are sold at a partial loss. Sooner or later our between they are sold at a partial loss. Sooner or later our between they are sold at a partial loss. Sooner or later our between they are sold at a partial loss. Sooner or later our between they are sold at a partial loss. Sooner or later our between they are sold at a partial loss. Sooner or later our between they are sold at a partial loss. Sooner or later our machinery and tools must be replaced, and a fund for the value of stock and material. Sooner or later our machinery and tools must be replaced, and a fund for the value of stock and material. Sooner or later our machinery and tools must be replaced, and a fund for the value of stock and material. Sooner or later our machinery and tools must be replaced, and a fund for the value of stock and material. Sooner or later our machinery and tools must be replaced, and a fund for the purchase of material loss. Sooner or later our machinery and tools must be replaced, and a fund for the purchase of material loss. you have and the amount of milk you tear or depreciation of the value of stock ten years, she does well; if a mower survives ten active seasons, it has fulfilled its mission. Therefore, prudence and foresight impel me to mark up against

You may contend that the item of interest covers this question, as that pays for the use of the material, but suppose you the covers a dairy fully hear are of this class, some, like clover hay, containing a slight excess, while others, cottonseed meal for example, contain a large excess.

I am not talking creamery, but take to a creamery or not. Patrons of your milk whether you would not only pay rent but that mand of the dairymen contain too little you would not only pay rent but that you would also be responsible for break-age, accidents, etc. If you break a maerty in as good condition as you received it. Even the item of repairs does not ful-ity cover this subject, as a piece of ma-chinery may suddenly become useless or you sell as second-hand a wagon or implement at a sacrifice. If you buy a new one you take money out of the profits, which are reduced to that extent. So I have deemed it advisable to make an anybody expects to have what we call an average annual estimate, based on the

out, or hand it to your neighbor. By so value, you may properly enter this ap-doing you will see that it will not take preciation under the head of income just

you are not fatally hurt and can start

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Everybody

Should Use

St.Jacobs0il It Conquers Pain

Price, age and sec. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICUTE.

paid out to hired help. Do not forget your own labor both as manager and as laborer. If you are uncertain at what rate to fix your compensation, the amount of all household and personal expenses, not directly connected with the business,

declares a dividend—the true sign of the
Prophet—without first allowing salaries
to every officer in the company from the
president down. Your profit at the end of
the year should be a profit on the busitaken away from the cow
pen or shed to be faust president down. Your profit at the end of the year should be a profit on the business itself, not wages for your labor. Charge what is proper for your labor, and if there is anything left you will know that your business is in a healthy state and that you are being paid for the anxiety, the hazards and responsibilities of conducting an enterprise that may fail, whereby you lose your entire investment. whereby you lose your entire investment.
As a capitalist you must not be satisfied
with mere wages. The risks of investment and the responsibilities of the employer should earn something of themselves. Perhaps, as virtue is its own re-ward, so also is the game of the strenu-ous life sufficient compensation in itself. There is something in that.

However, I venture the assertion that the dairy business as a straight business

dividual may desire. Under the head of Dairy Expense or incidentals or any other general term, all small regular items should be placed. Some of these would be repairs, horseshoeing, ice, fuel, oil, cans, brushes, bot tles, shipping charges, etc., all itemized and classified as minutely as the fancy may suggest. I like to know how much my horseshoeing costs each year and how my ice bills for this year compare with last, and so on.

Under the head of Sundries (a purely arbitrary term) I enter any unusual considerable expense.

With the question of economy of p

luction I have, in this connection, no spe cial concern. It is within my province to deal herein with but the evider ces of that deal nerein with but the evidences of that economy. However, it is my firm belief that thousands of cow owners are pro-ducing and selling milk, year by year, at ess than cost. This loss is not exempli fied in the way of "failures" in the Bradstreet sense of the word. Few farmers avail themselves of the bankrupt law. But they are shown in the thousands of cases of those who do not "get ahead!" in the terrific struggle for existence; the grinding toil; the hardships and dull flat monotony; the foreclosure of mortgages; the bent shoulders and hard and spiritless faces. All these have made it possible for an American poet to transfer from canvas to literature that piteous within us, and it is to open to your view mpse of but a small portion of that we must all travel to achieve success, that I leave with you these few thoughts and suggestions.

OLEOMARGARINE LEGISLATION.

December 6 is the day set on which to take up oleomargarine legislation again in the congress of the United States. The bill that has been before congress for so oleomargarine because it compels them to pay a high revenue tax on colored imi-tations of butter. While the bill makes this provision it also reduces the present sold in their natural condition as to color. The strongest plea of makers of imita-tion butter has always been that it is "the poor man's butter" and any tax put on it is a tax on the poor people of the country. This argument is fallacious, as it is shown by the fact that the proposed legislation will reduce the tax on uncol-ored oleomargarine, and thus make it possible for the philanthropic (?) mixer of grease to sell his product to the "poor man" at a price several cents a pound

lower than he now can.

No one objects to oleomargarine any more than to any other kind of grease as long as it is sold for what it is. There would naturally be objections to selling a cake of tallow for cheese, but no one would object to selling tallow for just what it is. If the makers of oleomargartaxes, but their cry of saving money to the poor is not believed by any one. It is said that Moxley, the oleomargarine

manufacturer of Chicago, recently as-

serted that he has made \$1,000,000 selling oleo and very few will doubt his word. He is a rich man and is getting richer not because his product is sold as oleomar-garine in all cases, but because it is colored to imitate butter, and sold as butter. Any law to be effective must be sup-ported by public approval. We no doubt need more agitation on this subject just now. Recently at Elgin, the center of the butter industry, five persons were accused of selling oleomargarine, and the evidence against them was strong, yet the juries before which they were tried acquitted in three cases and disagreed in two. Until the courts can convict, offenders will go free, and the laws will be nullifled .- Dairy and Creamery.

"BUFF JERSEY" has written another readers that he has put a large smount of very useful information in its 60 pages. The book was written, Mr. Cobb says, partly in self-defense. So many farmers and dairymen are appealing to him for advice relative to the breeding, feeding and handling of dairy stock; building and filling silos; running a creamery; operat-ing a separator; using a Babcock milk tester, and on a thousand and one other points, that too much of his time was taken in answering letters. He therefore prepared and had printed this little book so that when a request for information comes all he has to do to answer it is to

should come next. Do not stop with cash STUBBORN CALVES AND STUBBORN

of all household and personal expenses, not directly connected with the business, may conveniently be placed under the head of salary of manager.

Many do not appreciate the value of their own services. By some subtle process of reasoning they imagine that their work is paid for in the profits of the business, but no large corporation ever think what a call. him by the bucket, without stopp think what a calf's stomach is like the result is that they soon have a "pot-bellied" calves, writes J. L. Smith

When the calf is a few days old he is down in the milk to the bottom of the pail, then the calf gets mad and bawls and tries to get away, gets strangled, and finally succeeds in spilling the mills. It is best to have a little patience with the calf, and remember that it does not

have very much sense at first. After it has sucked the cow two or three times wever, I venture the assertion that lairy business as a straight business sittion should show the investor a settlement of the control of the proposition should show the investor and profit above all expenses.

Seed and feed purchased should each be little skim-milk each day, until within itemized as fully as the taste of the inalone. A good substitute for the fat re-moved is a little corn-meal given after drinking. This will also keep them from sucking each other. Over-feeding, irreg-ular feeding, or feeding cold, sour milk is very apt to cause scours with the calver To feed skim-milk fresh from the hand separator on the farm is the best way, because it is always warm and sweet. The skim-milk from the creamery is al right, but in warm weather it will no keep sweet very long unless it is sterilized ighly cooled when he

FIGHT OVER OLEOMARGARINE.

Washington, November 28.-The fight ver oleomargarine legislation will begin early in the session. During the summe vacation the dairy and pure-food people have been active, and claim to have mad some pronounced gains to their forces The Grout bill will be reintroduced changed in some particulars. The mos important change is a concession on the part of the pure-food supporters that the tax on uncolored oleomargarine shall be entirely removed.

WHEAT AS A FOOD FOR DAIRY

At the Minnesota Experiment Station it was found that when wheat was fed in a ration at the rate of 7 pounds per day and was mixed with 6 pounds of bran an pound oil-meal, the results were pract picture, "The man with the hoe." For and was mixed with 6 pounds of bran and Millet's peasant we have only pity and 1 pound oil-meal, the results were practi-welcome. With the weight of centuries cally the same as when 3 pounds of corn upon his shoulders, he lives amidst condi- and 4 pounds of barley were fed in place tions, which for him are unchangeable of 7 pounds of wheat. That is, 7 pounds and relentless. In America we have no peasant class and to a large extent every man is truly the architect of his own fortune. The opportunities for success lie is practically no difference between the feeding value in weight of ground whea and ground corn and barley

When wheat was fed at the Maine Ex-periment Station, the results in milk yield and fat content of milk were nearly the same as when corn-meal was fed Corn-meal and wheat-meal were co ered to be about equal in feeding value dairy animals.
t the Ontario Agricultural College

for da wheat-meal did not produce as good re sults as a ration consisting of one-hall oats and one-fourth each of ground bar long is objectionable to the makers of oleomargarine because it compels them to pay a high revenue tax on colored introduced interpretation.—Press Bulletin Minnesota Experiment Station.

tax on all imitations of butter which are AN OLD RELIABLE JOURNAL RE DUCES ITS SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

With an enterprise worthy of the cause for which it was established 18 years ago "The Jersey Bulletin," of Indianapolis, Ind. (the only weekly publication devoted exclusively to Jersey cattle and purely dairy interests), has reduced its subscription price as it grew older and better and increased in size and influence. the price has fallen, from \$2.50 in 1883 (then a sixteen-page semi-monthly) to \$2.00 in 1886 (when it had become a week-ly); in 1898 to \$1.50 (by this time running twenty to twenty-four pages each week).
The dollar rate for "The Jersey Bulle-

in' goes into effect January 1, 1902, and in this third reduction the management has realized its desire to place this high class Jersey cattle and dairy publication would object to selling tailow for just what it is. If the makers of oleomargarine desire to sell their products for what they are they can do so under the proposed law at a merely nominal cost as to taxes, but their cry of saving money to the poor is not believed by any one. to thirty-two pages, filled with corre-spondence and news of interest to admirers of Jersey cattle and to all others con-cerned with honest dairying. "The Jersey Bulletin" gives all the news, misses nothing. Our readers can get a sample copy free by writing D. H. Jenkins, Indianapolis, Ind. One of the assurances to subscribers is that they may have their money back any time during the year if they are not satisfied with "The Jersey Bulletin," by simply saying so.

MAKE THE COW COMFORTABLE.

A cow is a great deal like a person. Sh enjoys a good and comfortable place to eat and sleep as well as any man. Do you think that you would enjoy standing out on the south side of a barbed wire fence to eat your meals when the wind is blowing at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour from the northwest in the book for the dairyman, stock breeder and farmer. We have looked through the copy sent up by the author and we assure our in that way? Then, summing up all of this, the cow must be at perfect ease an comfortably situated and have kind treatment in order to give good re

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. Minneapolis, Minn., write: "Owing to the immense increase of our business we have been compelled to again increas our factory help. At this time we are constantly using thirty typewriters, and it requires 74 people to attend to our office work alone. Our office is acknowlso that when a request for information comes all he has to do to answer it is to turn or this sum of the book. A hint to our readers is sufficient.

edged to be the largest of any in the encomes all he has to do to answer it is to turn or this sum in the or the sum of the book. A hint to our readers is sufficient. hope to increase it next year.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets
All druggists refund the money if it fails
to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on
each box. 26.

Juggling of Separator Facts

AT THE

BUFFALO EXPOSITION.

One of our desperate would-be competitors persists in its unscrupuous juggling of Separator facts and records at the Buffalo Exposition. One lie or misrepresentation stamped out it bobs up the next week with another. But everything must come to an end, and as a correspondent pertinently writes us "long after both these second-rate imitating machines and their projectors are turned into poor fertilizer the De Laval will continue—as in the past—to demonstrate its all-round superiority to anything else ever made in the shape of a cream separator."

The De Laval Cream Separators having been awarded the Gold Medal at Buffalo and the concern in question a gold medal on its combined exhibit of churns, separators and Babcock testers, it at once brazenly advertises having received "the Gold Medal and Highest Award" on its "separators," without qualification, in the hope to thus

influence some possible separator buyer.

Next it proceeds to put out what purports to be a skim-milk record of the work done by the "U. S." machines in the Model Dairy at Buffalo. As a matter of fact this is not a record of the full run of the machines, but simply of a selected part of it. Much of the "U. S." work during the first month of their run would not compare favorably with ordinary gravity setting. It was so bad that one machine was thrown out altogether. Their average for the full time shows a skim-milk loss of nearly three times the published figures.

Even then these so-called "skim-milk" records were but mere jugglery and show absolutely nothing as to the practical work of the machines. These "records" were achieved only through excessive speed, excessive power, cutting down capacity and running so thin a cream that more fat was lost in churning than saved in separating. following voluntary statement from the engineer of the Model Dairy tells its own story in this regard:

Buffalo, N. Y., November 2, 1901.

The De Laval Separator Co.,

74 Cortlandt St., New York, N. Y. Gentlemen:—As engineer of the Model Dairy at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, I was impressed with the following points of merit in the running of your Cream Separator. It did its work very smoothly and quietly, showing by its running its mechanical excellence. I could run it with a much smaller consumption of fuel and lower steam pressure. In fact, it took but one-fourth as much steam to do our work with it as the "United States" separator used to do the same work, and at no time did I have to force my fire or boiler to keep up the supply of steam as I did when the latter machine was in use.

We were sorry to see the De Laval leave on June 28 and glad to see it returned on August 9th, as it made less labor for all. Your representatives let the regular Dairy force handle it, while your competitor, the "United States," had an expert to run their machine during the greater part of the time of their run, and even then he could not make a record for close skimming except by running his machine at an excessive speed of 11,000 to 12,000 revolutions a minute, cutting down the capacity, and making a thin cream. One morning in particular the cream was so thin that I had to run the churn two hours and twenty minutes before the churning was done.

While I am not an expert in creamery work, I hold a first-class engineer's license and I want to say that your separator from a mechanical standpoint, in the design and finish of the parts and in the economy of fuel and labor, easily ranks first, and I do not wonder that your competitors would rather not place their machines alongside yours. Yours very truly

JAMES F. DOWNY, Engineer Model Dairy.

The published records of the De Laval machine in the Model Dairy at Buffalo were made under practical use conditions, such as may be duplicated by any De Laval machine in everyday use, and the machine was run by the Exposition employes themselves and not by a manipulating expert juggling for "skim-milk" records.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATORICO.

CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA. San Francisco.

General Offices: 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

MONTREAL. TORONTO. WINNIPEG.



customers report grinding 26 to 30 els per hour with it. The 'Ideal Far of feed mills is a large one, embre every variety. Write at once for cat which illustrates THE STOVER MFG. CO.





AT A REASONABLE PRICE

THE ADVANCE We Sell Direct to the Farmer at Wholesale

Advance Fence Go. 110 R St., Peoria, IIL



Extremes of ups and downs in soon dry up a cow.







ABORTION Retention of Placenta and Failure to Breed. Kellog's Condition Powder is a positive cure for these diseases. Write for circular. Address. H. W. KELLOG CO., St. Paul Minn.



earth. Machines made for drilling any depth or diameter, and for Horse, Steam or Gasoline Power. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

Horticulture

IN MEMORIAM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The news of Samuel Miller, was sad to me. He had long stood at the head of progressive horticulturists in Missouri, and had occupied a prominent place among the fruit growers of the United States. We who were bound to him by the close ties of fraternal association and acquaintance feel great loss and realize that a va-cancy has been made that will be hard to fill. We mourn with those who mourn, and weep with those who weep; but in this bereavement there is pron S. H. LINTON.

HORTICULTURAL TALKS.

STRAWBERRY HINTS .- As soon as the ground freezes hard enough to bear up a loaded wagon, strawberries should

pretty thick when straw is plentiful, for when raked between the rows in the spring it prevents the weed seed from coming up; but when straw is scarce or high, a much less quantity is sufficient.

Parties who have many varieties in one patch and take pride in keeping them separate, should go over the patch before applying mulch and see that label stakes are all in their proper place. Better use good, big stakes and drive them down of vegetables are concerned. The town the state of the control of the control of the state o

know in what part of a certain row a particular variety may be found.

A good many growers are careless both in labeling and keeping records, and almost invariably this condition is a det-

in labeling and recording.

If plants are to be taken from along the sides of rows in a patch, that should taken before straw is applied the same temperature as the sweet pound out. It makes a bad mess to do this work in the spring.

This system of bedding or trenching plants in the fall has other advantages; plants in the tan has other advantages, at except from the address at the ansuch as making it possible to get plants in the spring when ground is too wet to dig, and a saving of valuable time when Burrill, vice-president of the University rushed with other spring work.

The writer does not expect to dig any plants from rows that are intended for fruiting. In growing strawberries for structive to that tree throughout our region, is the same disease called "time blight" upon the apple. It is due to the to produce the best paying crop; which same organism in both cases, develop The careless planter would get better results if he would cut off the lower half as he invariably does. Roots should go be affected.

possible.
PLANTING ON HILLSIDE.—In setting plants on hillside it is best to excavate from the upper side, so that plants may placed against the bank on the lower side of the opening. In this way it is easier to get plants in to the proper depth, and earth is not liable to work

away from the roots.

SOMETHING CHEERFUL.—No doubt there are many RURAL WORLD readers who are fond of the odor of sweet vio-lets, as well as the beauty and fragrance of the lily of the valley. Why not enjoy ence during the dreary winter when this may be had with so litto a warm room. Roots should have been of dissemination of the disease.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Central Illinois Horticultural Society

Editor RURAL WORLD: The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Central II-Editor RURAL WORLD: The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Central II-linois Horticultural Society, held at Quincy, Ill., on Thursday and Friday, Nov. Claims that have been made, the only 21-22, proved to be one of the most interesting and largely attended gatherings of the society that has been witnessed for many years. The meetings were held to the apparatus Adams County Court-line the season when blight rapidly deviate on the spectrum of the control of the society and the society of the society and the spectrum of the society of the society that has been witnessed for many years. The meetings were held to the spectrum of the society that has been witnessed for many years. The meetings were held to the spectrum of the society that has been witnessed in the older parts of a tree by tions. I left home about July 1 for a three months' visit to California. My prospects for fall crops were excellent. I had an acre or two of tomatoes, a fine stand of kitchen vegetables—which are from weeds. Trees were heavily loaded to the spectrum of the society followed to the society that has been witnessed in the older parts of a tree by tions. I left home about July 1 for a three months' visit to California. My prospects for fall crops were excellent. I had an acre or two of tomatoes, a fine stand of kitchen vegetables—which are from the society form weeds. Trees were heavily loaded to the society that has been witnessed for many years. The meetings of the society that has been witnessed for the society that has been witnessed to society that has been witnessed for the society that has been witnessed for the society form weeds. Trees were heavily loaded witnessed for the society form weeds. Trees were heavily loaded witnessed for the society form weeds. Trees were heavily loaded witnessed for the society form weeds. Trees were heavily loaded witnessed for the society form weeds. On my return I looked to the society form weeds. Trees were heavily loaded witnessed for the society form weeds. On my return I looked to the society

Williamson of Quincy made the welcoming address. State Senator H. M. Duniap of Savoy, Ill., president of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, made the response.

The reports of the various officers showed that the society was in a wholesome conditions, with best of indications for a future career of great usefulness, and it was generally conceded that the program followed was the best that had ever been offered by an organization of this character in the Central West.

At the close of the session the following officers were elected for the ensure that a further distribution of the distribution

this character in the Central West.
At the close of the session the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Henry C, Cupp of Fall Creek, ing year: Henry C, Cupp of Fail Creek, president; George J, Foster of Normal, and F. S. Phoenix of Bioomington, first and second vice-presidents; Prof. J. C. Blair of Urbana, secretary, and W. I. Ziegler of Clinton, treasurer. The following excerpts contain a few of the od things that were said at the meet-

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES; Their

quantity of fruit, for you can not. You Wragg, who have charge of the busin may cheapen it to the consumer, which the secretary, M. J. Wragg, being pres would be a benefaction, causing him to dent of the Iowa State Horticultural Souse it in sufficient quantities to aid in the establishment of better health, better Agriculture, a fact which should be of

by soaking, par-boiling, burning and it cooking too long or not long enough. Speed the time when man will demand and require as much knowledge and sci-ence of his cook, as he does of his phy-sician and pharmacist. When that time comes many of the physicians and chemists will be obliged to seek other employ

Wegetables are rich in mineral elements and also give bulk to food. It would be impossible to live a healthy life upon vegetables alone, as it would require too much bulk to receive a proper ration of food. They should be used in combination with food rich in the nitrogenous element. I truly believe the potato famine will prove an educator in dietetics.
Potatoes have been easily grown and
preserved, consequently the American
people have learned the habit of making
them too strong a staple of diet. The potato is about 75 per cent water, 25 per cent remaining as food, with too strong

per cent of starch to make it a food perfect in dietetic proportions. In the majority of homes you will find the potato upon the table three times a day. Once a day is often enough and day. Once a day is often enough, and I am beginning to believe less would be In doing this, however, care should be taken that whatever is used is free from seeds, for if not the seed may grow and seeds, for if not the seed may grow and be seed to be se

well with an ax or maul that even if a or city consumer can go to the market wagon wheel should strike one it would daily and purchase his food supply, and consequently sees various articles of food consequently sees various articles of food constantly before him and purchases too, so that we may sit at the desk and thereof; but not so with our country know in what part of a certain row a consumer; he must have a supply at hand to be drawn from, or must, in other terms, have his market in his pantry, cellar or store room. The winter vege-tables that should now be in your celriment to the one who thought it too lars in boxes covered either with fine uch trouble to spend a few minutes dust or sand, are carrots, parsnips, salsity, beets, turnips, cabbage and celery; sweet potatoes and squash should be wrapped in papers and kept in a dry, fruit next year, which, although not ad- warm place. Onions should not be kept only done, these plants in a moist place but should be in about

> BLIGHT ON FRUIT. Disease of the Apple.—The following is

an excerpt from the address at the an of Illinois:

It has long been known that the sois that rows should be one foot wide plants not closer than four inches.

In the same way and causes the same kind of injury, but in the apple tree it is careless planter would get better ts if he would cut off the lower half of the roots, instead of doubling them up | fer, while every part of the pear tree may

Formerly all kinds of causes were assigned for this disease, and mere guess work was indulged in. Since 1880, however it has been definitely known that the malady is due to a specific organism classed among bacteria. It is, therefore, one of the so-called disease germs, of which so many are known in the various communicative diseases of animals. The organism is very minute, and can be seen only by the use of high powers of the compound microscope; but it can be read-ily grown by artificial methods and can be easily introduced by experimental punctures in the apple, pear and quince trees. Nothing can be more convincing to one who is familiar with the opera-tions usually conducted by bacteriolog-ists than the facts which are thus ascerthe trouble and expense? The latter can be made to bloom in mid winter by removing a clump of the roots with earth tained in regard to the cause and method We frozen, however, before forcing is at-tempted. A few violet plants under panes germs from flower to flower and may of glass in a sheltered place will produce many a handful of the sweetest flowers this way is by far the most common method of this dissemination. It is very CAUTION.—Prepare for a hard, cold winter. EDWIN H. RIEHL.

North Alton, Ill.

EDWIN H. RIEHL.

Wind, or that it ever gains admission any but the very youngest and most tender tissues without puncturing by something else. An invisible speck attached to the proboscis of a sucking insect, like a plant louse, may be sufficient to inocuate a shoot; or the disease may be introduced in the older parts of a tree by

trees, and those apples, like the Russian varieties and a few others, which are especially subject to the disease. When only the twigs are likely to be destroyed, less attention may be given. Quincy, Ill. J. WRAGG & SONS CO., Waukee, Ia. proprietor of "The Central Nurseries, send us their new descriptive catalog which is worth writing for, as they have Hygienic and Economic Importance, by taken great pains to make it a work of Mrs. H. M. Dunlap of Savoy, vice-president Illinois Association of Domestic Science.

Do not think you can over-produce the father of Messrs. M. J. and N. C.

From the Michigan Fruit Belt Peach Yellows

Editor RURAL WORLD: The fruit men of Oceana County have recently been learning by sad experience what the peach yellows is, in appearance, aggressive habit and pecuniary detriment. two years ago the popular boast was that our county was practically free from this dread disease. Yet for a long time, in certain sections, it has been gaining a foothold, and since coming to otice its spread has been surprisingly rapid. Ignorance of the symptoms and the highly contagious nature of the dis-case is the cause of the mischief. Men who had formerly lived in the plague stricken district farther south were the first to discover its presence here.

From these persons of experience three yellows commissioners are chosen an-nually in each township, whose duty it is to inspect every orchard in their territory. Sometimes all work together, again each takes a separate section. In all intricate or disputed cases their united judgment determines the issue. It is an office that requires thorough recgnition of the disease and integrity and rmness to carry out against all opposin the prescribed method of destruction nd their battles were waged not alto gether against the fungus enemy, but ore hotly with the fruit men, many of whom were loath to accept the charges against their trees. In a few cases reort to legal measures was necessary to

In an adjoining township, for some ime the bad practice prevailed of cut-ing down or uprooting the trees and eaving them to dry out before burning; his procedure exposed the whole or hard to contagion and proved most disstrous. Even dragging trees past healthy nes in the effort to remove them scat-

ers the fatal spores.

On detecting the presence of the disease, however slight the evidence, there should be no delay in uprooting and burning the whole tree in which it is found. It is vain to hope to save the rest by lopping off an affected branch; for, like the cancerous humor in the animal system, it is sure to crop out at

imal system, it is sure to crop out at some other point.

If the yellows makes its advent early in the season, it first becomes apparent in the fruit, which ripens prematurely and is knotty on the surface. From these knots run streaks of red down to the Throughout the flesh also are glistening red blotches unlike anything seen in ealthy fruit.

A later attack is visible in the tiny wigs bearing clusters of minute leaves, each folded closely together along the These two symptoms, though midrib. slight at first, are unmistakable to the expert. They rapidly become aggravated spreading throughout the host tree and communicating death to its neighbors. The malady has become so widely diseminated here that it is feared the present generation of peach orchards is

THE CROPS.-Although the past season, Michigan, in common with the rest of the country, suffered a long period of drouth, and, besides, along the dunes of the lake shore blistering sand storms cut back the foliage of many a crop, yet in spite of these adversities, it has been an appropriate the storms of the storm nusually prosperous year for farmers. Fruit was a good average crop, and prices satisfactory. Closely following in the wake of orchard products come potatoes, which, extravagantly speaking, are legion in multitudes and fabulous in price. It s so generally the case that a prolific yield is spoiled by a diminutive price, we re in a state of exaltation now that oth factors of the tuber problem are in direct and exalted ratio-seventy-five cents a bushel, and still on the ascent. It is most gratifying to witness the beaming faces of the weather-beaten sons of the soil and hear them joyously exclaim: "This has been a good year for me. have made money." I trust we were all prepared to observe Thanksgiving day in pirit and in truth Oceana County, Mich.

THE OTHER EXTREME. Editor RURAL WORLD: I notice what

to console those who have suffered lately, to know how some of us fared who had to contend with reversed weather tions. I left he nome about July 1 for visit to California. M for many years. The meetings were held in the spacious Adams County Courthouse, and the interest taken in the proceedings was without precedent. The meeting opened with an invocation by the Rev. W. H. Moore, dean of the Cathedral of St. John's, at Quincy, and C. H. Williamson of Quincy made the welcoming address. State Senator H. M. Duniap of Savoy, Ill., president of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, made the response.

The reports of the various officers season, and some of the best sort will die. When I left the trees were strong and healthy. I am now at work beating off the "mummy" fruit, which sticks or as though glued—which, in fact, it is The trees now look scaly and yel low, and many have their boughs covered with innumerable vellow green twigs of shoots, which will surely winter kill.

The whole farm is a bed of weeds. was impossible to keep them down. There was rain almost every day in August making the soil so wet that the use of horse implement had to be dispensed with and the hoe used instead. Little work can be done on a big place by a small force in continued wet weather, for it is laborious to remove the cut weeds, and if not raked off they quickly root again. I am largely interested in strawberry culture. Of course, the weeds "didn't do a thing to them." Hay was plentiful, but almost as difficult to save as in Finland where they have to hang it on stakes to dry. Perhaps we will swap conditions mmer, and the West will get th rain. The only good I can gather from the situation is that when the drouti comes, I can console myself by meditat-

ing upon the wet summer of 1901.

ARTHUR I. GOLDSBOROUGH.

THE KANSAS HORTICULTURAL SO

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held December 26-28, 1901, in the rooms of the society at the State Capitol, Topeka, Kan.

ecretary W. H. Barnes has prepared interesting program. He says: 'At our meeting a year ago we were outing the new century. Now we meet or the first time in the twentieth cen ury. The demands made by the teeming fillons of earth upon the new horticul-ire can scarcely be computed. A grand uit year has started the century and ir horticultural products are feeding the erld. A great project, backed by Engish capital and manned by German gar deners, is now materialising in Georgis for growing horticultural products for the daily consumption of London's populace and requiring a line of many fast steamers to place it fresh on sale there. The un on its course looks upon one continu uns dining table, loaded as never before n the world's history, and the lion's hare (of which Kansas furnishes her part) seems to come from America. Never has Kansas horticulture had more en couragement. And this, our first annual of the century, should not only be well attended, but should be a life member and keep in close communication with

"A large display is expected and \$100 is set aside for premiums. Every merito-rious exhibit not a duplicate will receive a premium. Five specimens of the larger fruits and ten of the smaller will constitute a "plate." Canned, preserved, dried and jellied fruits and unfermented fruit juices or other fruit or vegetable prod-ucts, also flowers, seeds, bulbs, etc., will be welcome. Question box is now open, and questions may be sent to the Secretary's office at any time, to be answered

this office at all times.

FALL TREATMENT OF INSECTS.

One cannot do better on the farm late n the fall and winter than to make a horough search in the orchard and garden for insect pests and their eggs or larvae. We know enough about the insect world now to understand that the best way to destroy these is to prevent their millions of eggs from hatching, writes Prof. James Doty in the "Michi gan Farmer." Many of these are laid on the twigs and in the bark of the orchard trees. The tree borers and grubs bury nside of the bark, and there hibernate The flies and insects glue their eggs to wigs and bushes, or bore pin-holes in he trees and deposit them there. Mil-ions of these eggs are laid for another eason's crop of insect pests. The old nsects of many species die in the fall, and leave the future of their race to the eggs thus laid. By destroying these eggs we get ahead of the pests and greatly imit their ravages.

limit their ravages.

One should go carefully over the orchard trees and vines, and examine
twigs, branches, roots and trunks. Wherever there is any suspicion of eggs gived
in masses to the bark, or sawdust to indicate the presence of a hole full of eggs the owner should scrape the bark carefully and run a thin wire in the hole. Great quantities of eggs can be gathered from the bark of twigs and trunks in this way, and if immediately burned thousands of insects will be prevented from coming into the world. The worms and grubs that bore in the trunks and roots of the trees to hibernate must be hunted for diligently, and with a piece of wire they can easily be killed. Even the leaves under the orchard trees should be raked up and burned. If it were generally known how many insect pests these leaves harbor in winter they would not be saved for bedding or anything else. Many a pest crawls under the leaves and goes to sleep for the winter or de-posits eggs there to hatch in spring. The only sure way to prevent this to rake up the leaves after they have all fallen and burn them. It will pay in investment. Not even spraying will do so much good in keeping down the insects as this searching investigation of the trees in fall and winter. Repeated every year, the orchard will soon be-come so free from noxious insects that the foliage and branches and fruit will take on quite a different appearance. Many twigs on affected trees will be ombed with small pinholes These should be pruned off and burned. They represent colonies of insect eggs that may bring forth millions of pests

next spring. PECAN CULTURE .- A Clay County, Ill., reader of the RURAL WORLD, who is interested in pecan culture, would like to have those of our readers who have had experience along this line, discuss the subject. We will be glad to hear from those who are willing to respond to the call for information, as to methods of

RHEUMATISM No Pay Until You Know it.

on your nearest druggist for six bottles cold, writes A. H. Duff in "Farm, Field of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, of everything must be previously made,

doses must be drugged to the verge of matter usually kept in cellars. A cellar

difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get thousands obstacles pay, and pay gladly. I the hives to sit on. This should be of

Eat

Do you have a feeling of undue fullness in the stomach, belchings, or sour or bitter risings? These are but a few of the symptoms of the diseased stomach. The worst thing which can be done for the stomach in such a case is to take for the stomach in such a case is to take some tablet or powder which merely gives temporary relief from discomfort. The best thing to do is to begin the cure of the disease by beginning the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of diseases on the stomach and other organs of diseases on the stomach strong, and puts the body in a condition of vigorous health. ous health.

vigorous health.

"I was troubled a long time with dyspepsia, torpid liver, and constituation," writes Mrs. Julia E. Deal, of Ostwalt, irredell Co., N. C. "Could scarcely eat anything at all; would have attacks of pain something like coile, and sometimes it seemed as though I could not live. I wrote to Dr. R. V, Pierce, stating my condition, and in a few days received a kind letter of advice, telling me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took four bottles, and one vial of Dr. Pierce's Pellets, and now I can est anything I want and it don't hurt me. I have not been in bed a day since I took your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I have not since felt any symptoms of disease. I have not staken any medicine in twelve months."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure con-

The Apiary

WINTERING BEES.

Wintering in expensive double walled gives, interpacked with chaff, wintering the cellar, or leaving them exposed treatment in wintering bees. The first is costly, the second much labor and work, and the last should not be permitted at all, says W. M. Bamberger in the "Farmers' Review." As soon as the ground begins to freeze and the genuld begins to freeze and the g o the changes of winter is the usual eaving six inches between the hives.

Between the hives just back of the 40 to 50. fronts, leaning outward and downward it takes forty-five degrees, we set a few stakes, every the driven in securely with an ax. On the upper sides of these stakes lay boards in such a way that the lower edges of boards will rest against the front of the hives just above the entrance, leaving it open for the bees to fly out at will. The board leaning out in front allows you to to get them in the early part of November pile and pack—well and tight—leaves if they could get one cool night before over and between the hives. After which cover with a heavy coat of straw. Then dig a trench rather deep along the back the dig a trench rather deep along the back. of the hives, and pile earth on the outside, mounding it from eight to twelve
inches deep over the whole row of hives
on the north and ends. Pile it so the
ridge will shed water well when the
ground is frozen. The projecting boards

pressure of the hives, and pile earth on the outter to let the other party take the risk
of wintering, even if you do pay more
then than now. The chances of safe wintering are better in a cellar containing a
large number of colonies, for the temground is frozen. The projecting boards

pressure of the hives, and pile earth on the outter to let the other party take the risk
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ter to let the other party take the risk even the risk e n front of the hive form a protection to We do not know the address of anyone in keep the packing and dirt from falling Southern Minnesota who has bees to sell down over the entrance, which should that are on modern fixtures, and we doubt the advisability of buying them, over this should be a covering of from When one needs new supplies they can six to eight inches of leaves, these cov- only be had at increased cost for

hives to prevent the water from running for the individual that can endure more in onto the hive bottoms. I have thor-oughly tested this plan of wintering through mild as well as severe winters, and found the loss less than if cellared. There is not one book or paper that They need no "tinkering," or watching, will tell "all about bees," the subject is as when in cellar, and in this way will too large for that, but any of them is winter on less honey. The covering great help. The "A B C of Bee Culture" should be left over the hives until the plums bloom in the spring. We have left the covering on as late as May 15, and removing it found the hives perfectly dry. is one thing essential in order to succeed Bees are not subject to the high winds and changeable weather and this helps where exposed to weather in single yield, and make plans accordingly. In walled hives. The return of moisture dur-ing the past two years in the west has caused the white clover to grow exten-sively, with an abundance of bloom and With but moderate care our neces honey crop averaged seventy pounds suraction and soil, profitableness and other phases of the subject.

I Will Cure You of

It takes from seven to twelve pounds of good honey to winter a colony of bees if given the care and attention suggested by in these lines.

WINTERING BEES IN THE CELLAR. After getting all colonies in good shape

I ask for no money. Simply write me a bees to fly. Perhaps late in the evening ostal card and I will send you an order is best, especially if the day is not very n your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every and Fireside." A complete arrangement and if it does what I claim pay your so that there may be no hitch in the production of everything must be previously made, and if it does what I claim pay your so that there may be no hitch in the product of the wonderful reduction of t danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most

have learned that people in general are two by four scantling, fastened about honest with a physician who cures them. eight inches apart in the shape of a That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect and placed on a level and solid a penny from you. simply write me a postal card or letter. In the room enclosed, so that shutting the The establishment of better heatin, better heatin, better how of or work and enjoyment.

Great care should be exercised in the splendid railroad facilities enjoyed at Waukee, the fertile soil, the atlifectory results as in the cooking of vegetables. The elements of nutrition are wasted in a great variety of ways, best nursery goods and at low prices.

Agriculture, a fact which should be of some importance. Their advertisement appears on this page, this issue, and with the splendid railroad facilities enjoyed at Waukee, the fertile soil, the foundation without can be so well applied and with such astisfactory results as in the cooking of vegetables. The elements of nutrition are wasted in a great variety of ways, best nursery goods and at low prices.

Simply write me a postal card or letter, the room enclosed, so that shutting the Lot me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If its curse, pay 85.00 r lieve, that the triple to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 55, Racine, Wis.

Stimply write me a postal card or letter, the room enclosed, so that shutting the corn will ingupon the wet summer of 190.

ARTHUR I. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Washington, D. C.

Stimply write me a postal card or letter, the need you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If its curse, pay 85.00 r lieve, the feet long, and seven feet high, will need you a pook that tells how I do it. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 55, Racine, Wis.

Stimply write me a postal card or letter, the need you anyway. If its curse, pay 85.00 r lieve, the feet long, are room enclosed, so that shutting the corn will be corn.

ARTHUR I. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Washington, D. C.

Stimply write me a postal card or letter, the some year or the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't have year or the wide, ten feet long, and are wide in a row of hives, eight inches apart. Stimply write me a postal card or letter.

WINCHEST

outshoot all other black powder shells, because they are made better and loaded by exact machinery with the standard brands of powder, shot and wadding. Try them and you will be convinced. ALL . REPUTABLE . DEALERS . KEEP . THEM

"Invincible, Unsurpassable, Without a Peer,"

Writes a regular subscriber, who has read it for many years, of the Twice-a-Wook issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

and this is the unanimous verdict of its more than haif a million readers. It is BEVOND ALL. COMPARISON, the biggest best and chaepest actional news and family pourmal sphilinghal america. It is STRICTLY REPUBLICAN in politics, but is above all A NAVES APER, and gives ALL THE NEWS promptly, accurately and impartially. IT IS INDISPENSABLE the Farmer, Merchant or Professional man who desires to keep thoroughly posted, but has not the time to read a large daily paper, while its great variety of well-selected reading master makes it time to read a large daily paper, while its great va an INVALUABLE HOME AND FAMILY PAPER.

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Its Telegraphic and Cable News Service excels that of any other paper. It prints the new news fully; not imaginative occurrences, but domestic and world-distant facts. Now is the time to subscribe for the best medium keeping in touch with the whole world. It is DEMOCRATIC in politics, but distinctly a NEWSPAPER and Family Journal.

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THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of \$1.00 gives you two papers each week, 104 papers a year. It is printed every Monday and Thursday. Address all orders to

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__

WE HAVE IT, Send for SAMPLES, PRICES SEED TESTIMONIALS CORN PLEASANT VALLEY SEED CORN FARM

BUYING BEES.

Cellar wintering looks easy, but

about 45, and should not vary more than

every time.

of earth over this.

Trenches should be dug around the fixtures so as to avoid trouble later on,

with bees, and it can not be taught in books, vis: The study of location. One must know the honey-bearing plants at hand, just when they begin and cease to

HEALTH IN HONEY.

The most effective and enjoyable way benefit from the general use of pur oney is to have in every home a read supply, diluted with, say, one pound t a quart of water, placed in a suitable glass or porcelain vessel-metal must no be used—from which about one tabl spoonful put into a cupful of warm cold water and taken at each meal wou After 2,000 experiments I have learned how to cure rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into fiesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage and forever.

After 2,000 experiments I have learned how to cure rheumatism. Not to turn begins is to take them to the cellar. Sebenefit one a thousandfold more than possible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage and forever.

After 2,000 experiments I have learned how to guite a steady winter cold water and taken at each meal would been fit one a thousandfold more than the stupidly, conventional decoctions with which we daily clog and seriously disarrange our physical and mental masthe stupidly, conventional decoctions with which we daily clog and seriously disarrange our physical and mental ma-chinery. Let anyone who suffers from kidney and bladder try this simple and pleasant substitute for one week and then faithfully report the wonders sults. Blind, indeed, must mank

Let me conclude by suggesting a trial of one tablespoonful of pure honey dissolved in about half a glass of cold

Mothers will find "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syr



FARMS.

CUT OUR FREE LIST of Farm Bargains. S. H. Morton & Co., Gen. Land Agts. Agricultural, Mineral, Coal and Timber Land. Office, 811 Lincoln Trust Building, St. Louis.

for REAL ESTATE no matter where it is. Send de scription and cash price and get my wonderfully successful plan. W. St. OSTRAM DER, North American Bldg., Fhiladelphia, Pa.

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Read "THE CORN BELT," a hands nonthly paper, beautifully illustrated, ontaining exact and truthful informa-ion about farm lands in the West. end 25 cents in postage stamps for a

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RAGG TREES We Grow Thom So we can guarantee them. All the varieties known as "best" p thom. All the varieties known as "best" ries. Handsome illustrated cata-.. OENTRAL NURSERIES... WAUKEE, IOWA WRAGG & SONS CO.,

APPLE TREES.

NEW HAVEN NURSERIES, New Haven, Mo



MAKES A Pump Work Easy

BANE MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 26, CHICAGO.



MISSOURI, KANSAS,

Rolling Prairies of NEBRASKA, icturesque and handle before a Famous Mining District a Famous Mining District and Timber and Timbe

The Agricultural, Fruit, Mineral a Lands, and Famous Hot Sprin LOUISIANA.

and Grain Fields, to and Winter Resort TEXAS, OLD AND NEW MEXICO,

CALIFORNIA meriptive and illustrated pamphlets of above States, address Companie or H. C. TOWNSEND,

H. P. BERKLEY. City Passenger and Ticket Agent. Northwest Corner Broadway and Olive St. St. Louis, Mo.



DATE CLAIMS FOR LIVE STOCK SALES.

10. 11, 12 and 13.—Kirk B. Armour 1 Jas. A. Funkhouser, at Kansas City. Hereford cattle Dec. 18.-C. D. Bellows, Maryville, Mo.,

at South Omaha. Shorthorns.

Dec. 18-19, 1901.—Gudgell & Simpson, C.
A. Stannard and Scott & March, Herefords, at Fort Worth, Texas.

January 28 to 31, 1902.—Sothams' annual

Criterion Sale, at Kansas City. Jan. 14, 15 and 16.—Cornish & Patten, Osborn, Mo., and others, at Kansas City, Mo. Hereford cattle. Feb. 11-12, 1902.—Redhead Anisty, Boyles

and others, at South Omaha, Neb. Here-

March 6-7.—I. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill.: J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.; S. E. Prather & Son, Springfield, Ill.; C. B. Dustin & Son, Summer Hill, Ill.; T. J. Wornall, Mosby, Mo., and others,

at Chicago, Ill. Shorthorns. farch 11.-W. P. Nichols, West Liberty, Iowa. Shorthorns.

June 19.—C. E. McLane, Danville, Ind.,
at Indianapolis. Double Standard Polled

The "National Hereford Exchange" unler management of T. F. B. Sotham, as

follows: March 25-27, 1902.—Chicago April 23-24, 1902.—Kansas City. May 27-29, 1902.—Omaha. June 24-26, 1902.—Chicago.

POLAND CHINAS.

Nov. 28.—J. B. Fink, Herborn, Ill.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE. Dec. 3-6.-International sale, W. C. Mc-Gavock, mgr., Chicago. Feb. 4-6.—Combination sale, W. C. Mc-Gavock, mgr., Chicago.

Jan. 22.—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.

April 10-11.-Combination sale, W. C. Mc-Gavock, mgr., Kansas City.
June 10-11.—Combination sale, W. C. Mc-

Gavock, mgr., Chicago.
NATIONAL SHORTHORN SHOWS
AND SALES. March 19-At Kansas City; W. R. Nel-

March 20—At Kansas City; B. B. and H. T. Groom, Pan-Handle, Texas. May 14—At Kansas City, Mo.; W. T. and H. R. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo. Dec. 2-7—Chicago, Ili.

NATIONAL HEREFORD SHOWS. Dec. 2-7-Chicago, Ill.

ARMOUR'S ST. LOUIS PACKING

Plans for the Armour Packing Company's establishment to be opened in East St. Louis have been almost com-pleted. They call for the expenditure of about \$500,000 at the outset, but Charles W. Armour, the head of the Armour interests, states that this does not limit the sphere of the company. "We are merely starting there," said Mr. Armour. "We have found that it is necessary to

begin packing in East St. Louis and we have ordered a plant established there, It is impossible to say what the ultimate outlay of money will be, because it is imwhat the business will justify. I will say that we intend to push the enterprise, and the initial sum will not represent all we intend spending there."

was originally reported that you spend \$2,000,000 building in St. Louis, Mr. Armour?" was asked. "We may spend that and more," was the re-ply. "No time is to be lost, once the work is started. The plans are now drawn so as to admit of enlarging the plant to four times its original capacity.

EXPORTING CATTLE FROM GALVES-

The local office of the Bureau of Animal Industry was treated to something of an innovation today, when a letter was received from Dr. Joseph W. Parker, in-spector stationed at Galveston, Tex., ask-ing for necessary instructions in regard to the shipment of export cattle from that port. Cattle have frequently been exported from the port of Galveston to the island of Cuba, but have never been shipped across the ocean. In his letter to the bureau, Dr. Parker did not state to which country the shipment was to be made, but merely mentioned the steam-ship. It had consider the superficient of the business is now at its height.

Many farmers who have heretofore been grading up the scrub herds for market purposes have been visiting the fairs, that port. Cattle have frequently been

kind in the history of Gaiveston, since
the bureau was establiahed there, no appliances were at hand for Inspector Parker to work with. The regulations of the
department provide for all export cattle
to be inspected and tagged. The former
could be attended to, but the lack of apcould be attended to, but the lack of apparatus prevented the latter proceeding. On this account, the department waived the animals for this one case, but in the future the law will be adhered to.

BLACKLEGINE OUTFIT.

The new Blacklegine outfit furnished outfit only costs 50 cents, and renders saturated with the vaccine. Each dose is separate, which is a great convenience The outfit consists of a needle furnished

cure scours promptly; keep calves from shrinking.

\$1 and \$2.50. Sent to any rail-road express point in U. S. 25c extra. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

TO PREVENT SPREAD OF TEXAS

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 28.-The Live Stock anitary Board of Kansas and Oklahoma net here today. It was decided to allow season for cattle in the district infected with Texas fever. This action was taken to prevent the spread of Texas fever among cattle at this time.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE CURE.

The Italian government has given official cognizance to a cure for foot and mouth disease discovered by Dr. Guzzi, a young Lombard physician, by recommending the matter to the serious attention of all veterinary surgeons. The cure consists of injecting a solution of corrossists of injecting fire. It is probably the most infectious disease known.

BRITISH CATTLE INSPECTION.

Washington, November 26.—Secretary Wilson talked to the cabinet recently about what he regards as the failure of the Canadians to adopt the agree made with the United States in regard to bringing cattle into Canada and this country from England, Scotland and Ire-land. This agreement, made a number of years ago, provided that an American and a Canadian inspector of cattle shall be kept in Great Britain to inspect cattle coming to Canada, destined either for Canada or the United States. This was to guard against getting disease into the country. The information Secretary Wilson has is that the Canadians have withdrawn their inspector and permit the in-spection to be made by a citizen of Great Britain, who may be competent in his knowledge of cattle, but does not have the same interest that a Canadian would have in the cattle.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in his annual report for 1901, devotes a considerable portion of the report to the subject of animal industry.

The grand total of animals and animal

products exported during the year exceeded \$250,000,000 in value. This wast foreign market is only preserved to our producers by the indefatigable efforts of the department and the rigid inspection exercised through the Bureau of Animal Industry. This bureau inspected for export 385,000 cattle, 228,000 sheep, and 48,000 horses and mules, and nearly 1,000 vessels carrying live stock. Imported animal were also inspected to the number of 342,000, and, where necessary, quarantined. The secretary suggests that with the enormous interests our stock raisers have at stake, and inspection or quaran tine affording, after all, a relative, not an absolute guarantee of protection, it might be well for this country to follow the example of Great Britain and exclude live stock from other countries entirely The meat inspection service involved the inspection at time of slaughter of nearly 37,000,000 animals. Of the more than 5,000,000 cattle inspected, the condemned car-casses were about one-fourth of 1 per cent.; of the 6,500,000 sheep, one-tenth of 1
per cent.; and of 24 000 000 per cent.; and of 24,000,000 hogs, one-third of 1 per cent. In the control of indigen-ous diseases, 1,500,000 inspections were made and over 45,000 cars disinfected in the Texas fever service alone. In the repression of scables in sheep nearly 8,000, 000 animals were inspected, and over 1,000,000 dipped under the supervision of the department inspectors. In combatting the disease known as "blackleg" the bureau distributed over 1,500,000 doses of vaccine, the result being to reduce losse in affected herds to less than 1 per cent., where formerly it was in most cases about 10 per cent. To aid in detecting tuberculosis in cattle and glanders in horses, over 44,000 doses of tuberculin and 7,000 doses of mallein have been supplied. The secretary points out the serious evil resulting from a system of State inspec tion which, if it became general, would effectually prevent the marketing of live stock in some sections, and would de-stroy much of the usefulness of Federal inspection. He regards the present conditions as so menacing to the interest of the cattle industry in the West and Southwest that he has requested the at-torney-general to co-operate in bringing the matter to the Supreme Court for decision as to the constitutionality of thes

Department of Justice promised. PROFESSION OF BREEDING AND DI-

There was never a time when pure-bred

State laws. This request has been favor

ably received and the assistance of the

ship Ikbal, on which the cattle were to be loaded, and sent across the water December 2 be loaded, and sent across the water De-ember 2.

Owing to this being the first case of its ind in the history of Galveston, since

of farmer-stockmen increase. Diversification is the farmer's salvation stock features, except in a few instances, were not considered. These conditions are rapidly changing, and the farmer is growing unconsciously into professional lines. The most potent factor in the development of the profession of breeding is the county, state and national fairs, and the great live stock exhibitions which are held annually in all parts of the coun try. The farmer attends these annual exhibitions and receives his first inspiration to enter the rank and file of the great army of breeders. If he is sensible he will begin at the bottom and master all the details of the business. He is like the dose of "Blacklegine" is inserted in a notch in the needle, and the operation of vaccinating is now as simple as taking a stitch. An illustration of the outfit will be found in our advertising columns.

Calves

Get run down, even if they do not die. Hood Farm Calf Seour Cure and Digestive Powder, used in connection, our escours mountaily learn the second of diversification. When the farmer becomes a breeder also he will have become

latest methods in surgery and general practice. Why, then, shouldn't lonal breeder have some great institution of learning? Some fountain head of knowledge equal to any in his profession, where he may absorb the great principles of science involved in mating, breeding and feeding cattle,

hating, breezing and breezing, unlike that of law or medicine, will never be over-crowded, and if the breeder be small or

ally a convert from other professions constitute the membership, and at no distant day it will darken the burnished ceiling of the heavens with the shadow of its greatness. It will stand an everlasting monument to American ingenuity and progress. -Drovers' Journal.

CARRYING LIVE STOCK OVER WIN-

ers, particularly like the writer (who was brought up in the city and in business until about 15 years ago), are plan-ning how to carry their live stock in the best and most economic way during the

coming winter. I would say, first provide proper shelter, so when the cold, stormy days and nights come, they will not suffer from exposure. This saves largely of food. Second, arrange to save your corn fodder in good shape. Then, to make the greatest savsnape. Then, to make the greatest saving, have it shredded as soon as possible after the corn is husked. About nine years ago I bought a St. Albans fodder shredder, and have used it ever since with much satisfaction and profit. This shredder, being of large size, requires an engine to run it. This I hired at \$5 per engine to run it. This I hired at is per day, and it was money well spent. It has a carrier, which elevates to loft as shred-ded. Then store it the same as hay, being careful to pack as tight as pos-sible. By handling in this way we have had it keep well, free from mold and eaten up clean, and stock kept in fine con-dition.

The old fashioned way of leaving the The old lashioned way of leaving the fodder in field, and hauling as needed, is a great loss of its value, saying nothing of the unpleasant handling and hauling in bad weather. When shredded in good condition about all is eaten, which enables you to keep three times as much live stock, to make manure, saving largeon bill for fertilizers.

If you can arrange to grind your grain, so much the better. Then you can use all to the very best advantage. By wetting well the night before what will be required for a day's feed, and putting it in a large box with cover, it softens during the night, so the ground grain sticks and all is eaten at one time.

I usually have 20 to 25 acres of corn and to show the advantage of shredding I generally winter 16 to 18 horses and colts, some of which are boarders, 25 to 30 sheep, and 8 to 10 cattle. All these carry in fine order without use of any hay. I always plant carrots for horses and colts, which they relish as a child does candy, and which keep their coats in fine shape. For cattle I plant mange wurzels and rutabagas.

I know this is nothing new, but it may be of interest to some one who has tired of the flerce competition in business and has gone to the farm for a change. We can't make money fast, but we can live on the best of fresh vegetables and fruit, and breathe pure air. This favors good health, without which life is a burden.— Henry Rieman in Co. Gent.

TRIM THE BULL'S FEET.

From a circular sent out by the Aber deen-Angus Breeders' Association we take the following: The neglect to trim the overgrown feet of a bull makes him walk awkwardly and look ungainly, and may cause his legs to grow crooked. To look and feel his best he should stand straight and comfortably on his feet. following plan of trimming a bull's feet nded by an experienced herds man. Take a fine saw and saw off the point of the hoof as far back as is safe without touching the quick; then saw under the hoof, commencing just under the horn on the upper side, and saw back to-wards the heel, sloping downward so that the saw will come out at the lower surface of the heel. A chisel may be put under to cut the piece away if the say does not cut through the soft part at the heel. This will throw the animal's weight forward on the front of the hoof and give rasp may be used to round the points of him an easy and natural appearance the hoofs. If the animal is nervous and liable to kick, a sack thrown over his head to blindfold him may have the effect of quieting him, and if by scratching his head or shoulders his attention be at-

THE COMBINATION SALE OF HEREFORD CATTLE, Fort Worth, Tex., to be held Dec. 17 and 18, 1901, is one that should receive the attention and patronage of the cattlemen and breeders of the South. When it is understood that the offering of this sale has been selected from the herds of such noted breeders as Gudgell & Simpson, Scott & March and C. A. Stannard, it will be co ceded that the animals in this sale will be of a breeding and quality that rank in the West, corn, wheat and oats, and be of a breeding and quality that rank in the North corn and wheat. The fine the highest. These breeders have a national reputation which they have pride in sustaining, and the animals offered will not only be of the highest breeding, but also will be fine individually. There will be 150 head of these registered Here fords, consisting of 100 bulls and 50 heifterms, consisting of two balls and so helf-ers, ranging in age from eight months to three years old. An especially valuable feature of this offering is that 40 of these cattle have been innoculated as a pre-ventive against Texas fever by Dr. Con-naway of the Missouri Agricultural Col-lege. To buyers who are located below the quarantine line this fact is very important. The South is finding the need of raising a better grade of cattle. Marbecause of the low grade of cattle marketed in this section. Therefore let the southern farmers attend this sale, send-ing in the meantime to Gudgell & Simp-son, Independence, Mo., for a catalog.

THE WINTER FEEDING PROBLEM. good thrifty condition when properly sheltered. If less or more growth o By Prof. H. J. Waters, Dean Missouri gain is required the amount should be de reased or increased accordingly.

keeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee

GREAT

COMBINATION SALE

OF REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

To be held at the Northern Division, Union Stock Yards,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS,

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17-18, 1901,

By Gudgell & Simpson, of Independence, Mo.; Scott & March, of Belton, Mo., and C. A. Stannard, of Sunny Slope Farm, when 150 head of registered Herefords will be sold, consisting of 100 bulls and 50 heifers, ranging in age from 8 months to 3 years old. Forty of these cattle have been innoculated as a preventive for Texas Fever by Dr. Connaway of the Missouri Agricultural College, and a certificate from Dr. Connaway, giving the aminal's tattoo number, will be furnished with each animal. This should be of

special interest to buyers from below the quarantine. The cattle to be sold in this sale are in nice thrifty condition and fair representatives from the herds consigning them. Among them are prize winners at the leading State and National Fairs of 1900 and 1901. Sale will commence promptly at 10 o'clock each day. As these cattle will sell in the Northern Division of the Stock Yards, buyers from north of the quarantine can safely buy them. For catalogues, address Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo.

CUDGELL & SIMPSON, SCOTT & MARCH, C. A. STANNARD,

AUCTIONEERS: Cols. R. E. Edmondson and J. W. Sparks.

Belton, Mo.

For wintering calves: I. 3 pounds corn and cob meal or 21/2 pounds of wheat meal. 3-5 pounds clover, alfalfa or cowpea

sorghum hay they will eat. II. 3 pounds of corn and cob or

2 pounds of bran or oats. All the wheat straw, flax straw, corn-fodder or sorghum hay they will eat. This ration will be less economical than the first, but is suggested on the assump-

For yearlings these same rations will apply equally well except that the grain and clover should be increased about

tion that the clover hay can not be got-

For dairy cows: I. 6 pounds corn and cob meal or 5 pounds wheat meal.

21/2 pounds cottonseed meal or gluten 6 pounds of clover, alfalfa or cowpea

All the straw, corn fodder or sorghum hay they will eat.

II. 8-12 pounds corn and cob meal. All the alfalfa or cowpea hay they will at and straw or corn fodder to eat when ut of the barn during the day.

III. 8 pounds corn and cob meal or 7 pounds corn meal.
4 pounds cottonseed meal or gluten

cate that the wheat when ground has practically the same feeding value as All the straw and corn fodder or sorghum they will eat.

With hogs the results are shown in the These are what may be considered fair

SUMMARY OF TESTS WITH WHEAT MEAL AND CORN MEAL FOR PIG FEEDING-VARIOUS STATIONS. Feed Eaten. Feed for Average weight 100 lbs. gain

163 2,257 Ohio 137 South Dakota 469

*Henry's Feeds and Feeding.

Agricultural College, in October Bul-letin Missouri State Board of Agricul-

WHEAT AS A STOCK FOOD .- For a

short time this summer there was little difference between the price per bushel of

wheat and corn, and as a bushel of corn

represented but 56 pounds and a bushel of

wheat 30 pounds, attention was drawn sharply to wheat as a possible substitute for corn in feeding our stock. A number of careful tests of the feeding value of

wheat as compared with corn have been

in the following tables:

First Trial.

corn meal

Wheat meal .

made, a summary of which may be found

*FOR FATTENING STEERS.

1.70

Ohio Experiment Station Bulletin 60.

It will be observed that the steers made

dry matter per pound of grain than when

With dairy cows the experiments indi-

11.78

pense and trouble of marketing it and buying corn will overbalance the differ-ence in price and the slight advantage in eding value of corn, it is advised to mix the ground wheat with corn meal for hogs and dairy cows and with corn for steers. If this is not convenient, the addition of a small amount of cottonseed meal for the dairy cows and one-half ship for young hogs, will give better re- Middlings .. sults than can be gotten from the feed- Equal parts of ing of wheat exclusively

SOME RATIONS FOR THIS YEAR .-These rations are suggested on the assumption that the farmer has some corn, a fair supply of corn fodder, perhaps some sorghum, millet or Kaffir corn, hay or straw, but not enough of any or all to carry him through the winter, and that he will have to buy at least some grain and perhaps some reughness. It is clear from what has already been shown in regard to the advantages of balancing the ration that such coarse fodders as clover, alfalfa or cowpes hay should be bought to the extent that roughness is required and that the grain selected should be of a

The difference between the gains made and the food required for 100 pounds of gain are so slight as to be considered within the range of ordinary error in with these amounts. It is assumed that conducting such experiments and it is safe to conclude that the two foods have practically the same value for this purpose.

When, therefore, wheat costs \$2 per ton more than corn and when it is considered that the wheat must be ground to get the results shown above, corn is materially cheaper at the prices given. All of the reported, have been unsatisfactory except.

With these amounts. It is assumed that at it is assumed that the dairyman will feed his cows up to the same value for this purpose.

RURAL WORLD says: "The demand for Red Polled bulls is on the increase. We increase, we making many sales, but can still full orders. You have the best advertising paper in the RURAL WORLD to be found in the Northwest, judging from my experience."

WHONGS THE CONTROL OF THE OFFICE O

463

Eater Gain, for meal and middlings ... 42 470 107

Ground wheat may be substituted for

BLACKLEGINE"

Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine Quite Ready for Use.

グイク

This is in the form of a cord impregnated with the vaccine. Each is separate and applied with a special needle. The dose is hitched on to a notch in the needle and then inserted under the skin at the shoulder. The needle is provided with a detachable handle. Vaccination with "Blacklegine" is as rapid and easy as taking a stitch. There is no dissolving, or mixing, or filtering a powder; no injecting or trouble in measuring doses; no expensive syringe outfit.



BLACKLEGINE OUTFIT. SHOWING NEEDLE INSERTED IN HANDLE AND DOSE OF VACCINE ATTACHED READY FOR VACCINATING.

Prices: "Single Blacklegine" (for common stock): No. 1 (ten doses), \$1.50; No. 2 (twenty doses), \$2.50; No. 3 (fifty doses), \$6.00.

"Double Blacklegine" (for choice stock) (first lymph and second lymph, applied at an interval of eight days), \$2.00 per packet of ten double doses.

Blacklegine Outfit (handle and two needles), 50 cents.

PASTEUR VACCINE COMPANY, Chicago, New York, Omaha, Kansas City, Ft. Worth, San Francisco.



"Sunny Slope Herefords."

TWO HUNDRED HEAD FOR SALE, consisting of 40 good ws 3 years old or over, 10 2-year-old helfers bred, 50 yearling ifers and 100 bulls from 8 months to two years old. I will ake VERY low prices on any of the above cattle. Write or me to see me before buying.

C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kan.

Registered Shorthorn Cattle

AND POLAND-CHINA HOGS, Bred and For Sale by H. A. BARBER, WINI H. A. BARBER, WINDSOR, MO.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE. Foundation of herd mostly of Bates breeding, Scotch Topped. Herd headed by ORANGE DUKE 3rd, 158521. M. R. AMICK, CALHOUN, MO.

year, will be missing this season, its place FOR SALE AT AUCTION

L. F. THOMPSON, Nodaway County, Mo., reports a big reduction in the num-ber of cattle in the feed lots as at this time a year ago, and that matured swine

H. W. KERR of Carlinsville, Ill., breeder of Red Polled cattle, in remitting a draft for his bill for advertising in the RURAL WORLD aver 1879.

attempts to feed wheat statisfactory except reported, have been unsatisfactory except for sheep. Fair results have been obtained from soaking the wheat for cattle, but even then too large a proportion of the grains pass through the animals of the grains pass through the animals unmasticated.

The superiority of this mixture over that it will pay one to attend the sale state of the fed singly is clearly shown in the superiority of this mixture over that it will pay one to attend the sale state of the following experiment from alog, study the pedigrees, and if you don't buy you will come home better prealog, study the pedigrees, and if you don't buy you will come home better pre-pared to breed good cattle from having seen some of the best specimens of the breed.

CATTLE RECEIPTS at five markets in November were close to 620,000, or about 2,500 below last year. Kansas City, compared with a year ago, shows a de-crease of about 47,000, Chicago of 22,000. At Omaha there was an increase of 25,300, Note how much less food was required to make 100 pounds of grain when a mixture of middlings and corn was fed than when these materials were fed separately.

At present prices, for young how to be a separately. at St. Louis a gain of 18,000, and at St. Dana's White EAR LABELS year. It was the largest total ever made in ii months. Compared with the same period last year, there is a gain at Kantsas City of about 27,000, at Chicago of about 27,000, at St. Louis of 182,000, at St. Joseph of 43,000; Omaha shows a decrease of 22,700.—Drovers' Telegram.

chance is not found every day. The leadthe corn without changing materially the
result, provided the wheat costs no more
than the corn.

HEREFORD SALE AT FORT WORTH.

—Messrs. Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; Scott & March, Belton, Mo.,
and C. A. Stannard, Empories, Kan., will
be a better chance soon to buy cattle of SCOTT & MARCH, Belton, Mo., are character to further balance the ration offering some splendid Herefords of both sexes for sale, and if any of our readers which is already on hand.

It is to be understood that the amounts of grain, etc., shown in the ration are inless result in their finding what they want at satisfactory prices.

STOCK NOTES.

STOCK NOTES.

STOCK NOTES.

STOCK NOTES.

And C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kan., will sell a draft of excellent Hereford cattle region at Fork Worth, Tex., on December 17 right at home. Send for a catalogue and contest for the Spoor trophy at the Interior cattle a visit to the head on the sale.

LIVE STOCK JUDGING.—Eight colleges, the same number as last year, will sell a draft of excellent Hereford cattle right at home. Send for a catalogue and contest for the Spoor trophy at the Interior cattle of excellent Hereford cattle right at home. Send for a catalogue and contest for the Spoor trophy at the Interior cattle of excellent Hereford cattle right at home. Send for a catalogue and contest for the Spoor trophy at the Interior cattle of excellent Hereford cattle right at home. Send for a catalogue and contest for the Spoor trophy at the Interior cattle right at home. Send for a catalogue and contest for the Spoor trophy at the Interior cattle of excellent Hereford cattle right at home. Send for a catalogue and contest for the Spoor trophy at the Interior cattle right at home. Send for a catalogue and contest for the Spoor trophy at the Interior cattle right at home. Send for a catalogue and contest for the Spoor trophy at the Interior cattle right at home. Send for a catalogue and contest for the Spoor trophy at the Interior cattle right at home. Send for a catalogue and that the gend for a catalogue and that the sellent change in the cattle of excellent that the grain should be ca better chance on the sell at the sell at the sell at the sell at

on the 31st inst. Eleven American Cattle-Club Jerseys, Females. For catalogue-and particulars address,

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Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Angora Goats, Light Brahma and Golden Seabright ohlokens. Stock and eggs for sale. Call on or address J. J. LETTRELL, Sturgeon, Mo.





Horseman



Expedition 2:15, son of Electioneer, put in the 2:30 list the past season; Export 2:25%. Marique 2:14%, Petrolia 2:30, and of his get Escobar reduced his record from 2:151/4 to 2:13%, and Mary P. Leyburn. 2 years old. from 2:21 to 2:1614.

The Palmyra (Mo.) Fair Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, R. L. Bowles; vice-president, J. W. Lemmons; secretary, Geo. B. Thompson; treasurer, A. R. er. The next fair will be held the reek preceding the St. Louis Fair.

"Breeders of New England are now raising just as good trotting stock as can be found in any section," says The Horse Breeder. "Horses raised here do not mature so early as some, but they last well when matured, and train on year after year better, as a rule, than those that are forced when young."

During the Chicago horse show J. H. Moore bought the black stallion Dr. Pit-zer for \$9,000. He will be mated with The Laird, a horse with Morgan blood, being

es, trotted into the 2:15 list. The ors, each being credited with four. Kentucky Prince, Onward and Princeps have three, and Director, Harold, Nutwood and Stamboul two each. Nutwood is not the sire of the dams of 23 2:15 trotters.

horse,' sure enough," writes Frederick Watson in The Horse Breeder, "only ininto oblivion he is pa stead of passing into oblivion he is pass-ing into unlimited popularity and prosperity.

An exchange recommends for a halter pulling horse that a long halter strap be buckled or tied around the horse's fore leg just above the knee, pass strap igh one ring of the bridle, and tie the either got a gravel in his foot or bruised either got a gravel in his foot or bruised ener end to a hitching post. Another sthod sometimes employed is to make a apper out of a strong piece of rope and is stee other end through the ring of so bridle or through the halter and then at the horse usually discourages it in liter pulling.

In this preference to the \$700 that was offered for him to preference to the \$700 that was offered for thim to preference to the \$700 that was offered for thim to preference to the \$700 that was offered for thim to preference to the \$700 that was offered for thim to preference to the \$700 that was offered for thim to preference to the \$700 that was offered for thim the preference to the \$700 that was offered for thim the preference to the \$700 that was offered for thim the preference to the \$700 that was offered for thim the preference to the \$700 that was offered for thim the preference to the \$700 that was offered for thim the preference to the \$700 that was offered for thim the preference to the \$700 that was offered for the one of his races. Soon after his return home it broke above the foot and has given him serious trouble.

John T. Withers is driving his Prince Medium mare. Mr. Withers has bought \$300 acres of farming land in Vernon countries that the has not yet reached the life to the the present owner. His the none of his races. Soon after his return home it broke above the foot and has given him serious trouble.

John T. Withers is African and has given him serious trouble.

John T. Withers is driving his Prince when him to preference to the time of his races. Soon after his tentum home it broke above the foot and has given him serious trouble.

John T. Withers has bought and a quarter in 28% seconds, in the preference the predering him has given him serious trouble.

John T. Withers is driving him has given him serious trouble.

John T. Withers has bought and has given him serious trouble.

John T. Withers has bought and has given him serious trouble.

John T. Withers ha other end to a hitching post. Another method sometimes employed is to make a crupper out of a strong piece of rope and pass the other end through the ring of the bridle or through the halter and then halter pulling.

The past season has been the greatest in history for the small breeders and the unsyndicated drivers of small means, says The American Sportsman. The largest drivers, are no longer a menace to the profitable expansion of the harness turf. Even in the dizziest field of endeavor, the

Attention is being called to the large number of horse show winners that carry the blood of Belmont, says the Horse World. There is nothing strange in this to any one who is familiar with the char-acteristics of Belmont's family. No oth-er branch of the Hambletonian family has furnished more good looking, high acting horses than this one. With good looks and the ability to act well a cer-tain amount of vim is needed to enable the other qualities to be seen at the best advantage, and the Belmonts have it. Indeed, it has been said that members ont's family were a little too flery to be pleasant race horses, and while that may have been true in some cases, that same flery disposition is just what

Peter Stirling, the fast young gelding, is by Baronmore 2:14½, a son of Baron Wilkes 2:18, his dam being Medio by the fastest and gamest trotters of the season. In the second heat of the Ken-tucky Futurity he and Walnut trotted to the half in 1:04%, the second quarter being trotted in 30% seconds. Previous to th Lexington meeting Peter Stirling won th Lexington meeting Feter strang work three races over the western tracks, nev-er losing a heat. He is owned by the Riverside Farm, of Berlin, Wis., and was trained and driven to his record by J. B.

Little Squaw, the pacing mare which in the hands of an amateur driver and hitched to a wagon established a record of 2:06% on the Memphis track a few days ago, is what horsemen call a "find." Numerous conflicting stories regarding her early history have been floated by the rs. Her present owner, Osca!

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from D. D. Hastetter, then a resident of was chief trainer at E. D. Gould's Woodhis fancy that the unprepossessing filly ever became prominent in racing circles under the name of Little Squaw.

Early Thursday morning, November 14, the grandstand and buildings at the Coimbus Driving Park, Columbus, Ohio, were destroyed by fire. The loss is es-timated at \$5,000. Buildings will be erect-ed at once. On Wednesday afternoon stableman was ordered off the grounds by Superintendent Johnson. When he com-plied with the demands of the superintendent the stableman made the remark:
"It would be a good thing to put the
torch to Johnson and burn him up." The
police are looking for this man, as they believe he returned to the grounds and fired the buildings. There were no live electric wires leading into any of the buildings and there were no fires on the ground. Superintendent Johnson was dragged out of bed by a trainer, who discovered the fire. He would have been in-cinerated but for the work of the em-Smuggler, in his old age, was once sold

atauction. Stamboul was sold shortly after his championship record of 2:17% (which was afterward rejected) was made, and he brought \$41,000, despite the fact that scandal was already busy with stories of the illegality of his performance. Directum now comes to the block the third king of stallions to pass under the hammer—and under such conditions that he is the real "horse of the sale"—the one upon which the greatest interest centers. In those "boom days" his sire sold pri-vately for \$75,000—and considering the Laird, a horse with morganic by a son of Daniel Lambert, and the pair by a son of Daniel Lambert, and the pair will be exhibited in the heavy harness classes at the coming horse shows. The pair is said to represent an outlay of \$14.600. Dr. Pitser is by Arsaces, son of Alfcyone. He stands 13.8 and weighs 1,175
was then 15. In 1884, long before the "boom days" dawned, Dictator, the "grandsire of Directum, brought \$25,000 at grandsire of Directum \$25,000 at grandsire of Dir

private sale, when 21 years old. What is dams of these 38 new comers were got by more, it was a profitable purchase. Dic-30 different stallions. Nine sires got two or more new 2:15 performers, while Wilton living and potent, and will be 25 next and Red Wilkes were tied for first hon- spring. Directum is now but 12 years old. What will he probably bring?

As facts come out regarding the Canadian pacer, Harold H., it becomes more dian pacer, Harold H., it becomes more that the second supports that he is one of the dams of 23 2:15 trotters.

"There are now so many road horses being kept in New York and Brooklyn that it is a difficult thing to find a vacant list of the new 2:10 pacers for 1901, made being kept in New York and Brown, that it is a difficult thing to find a vacant box stail. Quite a difference from about four years ago, when stablekeepers were hustling around to get boarders, and has won fifteen races and been only twice unplaced out of a total of twenty starts are heard them. It is the 'passing of the in two seasons, earning almost \$10,000. career is the fact that in 1899, when a five-year-old, he possessed no speed and was held in such little regard that he year colt by McGrattan. Among these changed hands for \$150. And the following year, when he came out at London and won his maiden start from a big field in straight heats, he had not, shown enough te warrant his owner to keep him in preference to the \$700 that was of-

limit of his speed. There is neither sense nor reason in selecting a poorly shaped stallion for use as a stock horse, yet many breeders permoney winners are those who were out sist in using ill-formed stallions and ex"on their own hook." The million dollar stock farm owners, with high-salaried that can not be disputed that trotting pect to get shapely colts. It is a fact that can not be disputed that trotting bred horses are the best high-acting heavy harness horses in the world, and breeders should recognize this fact in breeders should recognize this fact in if "The Old Campaigner" does not keep Grand Circuit, there is room enough for honest and meritorious competition. And in no Grand Circuit, for the past 15 years, have the big money winners been more not all be fast trotters, and they will additionable to the best sires of insusly distributed among the turf-f moderate incomes than during the but by the careful selection of a stallion and people all around Nevada are finding with size, substance and style, breeders are more apt to get colts of the same pattern. Trotting bred coach horses win er standard in breeding horses, and, with the use of ordinary common sense in selecting both stallions and mares, a class of horses can be produced which will, if not possessing speed enough to race, prove useful as high-acting coach and carriage horses. This phase of the breeding business is worth the attention of breeders and can be conducted with profit.

Macon Mo, has organized a fair asset.

Macon Mo, has organized a fair asset.

2244.

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2248.

Macon, Mo., has organized a fair association, known as the Macon Fair Association, with the following officers: Harry M. Ruby, president; Chas. Moody, vice-president; C. C. Wood, secretary; I. W. Gastrop, treasurer. It was their in-Wilkes 2:18, his dam being Medio by Cooper Medium. In addition to being the dam of Peter Stirling this mare is also the dam of Black Robert 2:13½ and Marble 2:14. Peter Stirling is the winner of the Kentucky Futurity, also the Louisville Prize, earning \$15,060 in these two races and proving himself to be one of the fastest and gamest trotters of the featest and gamest trotters of the season. In the second heat of the Kentucky Futurity head Wellburt trotted. of the Kenuit trotted to
I quarter bePrevious to
Stirling wone
tracks, nevitracks, nevshow a 2:50 gait; a fine grown four-yearold colt, owned by M. D. Campbell, of Macon, that can step some; a four-year-old bay colt, owned by Roy Fox, that can show a three-minute gait after only twenty-one days' work, and a two-yearold colt, by Sir Knight, owned by C. C. Wood, of Macon. Wm. B. Bragg is now the owner of Bashawmont, 2:224, by Eg-mont. W. S. Sears has in his stable Bonnie Thomas, 2:121/2; Walker S., 2:28, and Bonnie Medium, that has shown 2:15 speed; also Carrol Wilkes, 2:254, by Ashland Wilkes. Bonnie Thomas started as a green horse this spring, was entered in nine races and was only behind the money once, that being the result of a wheel going down. He was only beaten a head in 2:16%.

"It is evident," writes "Veritas," in Trotter and Pacer, "that the western trainer, J. B. Chandler, developer of Feter Stirling (3), 2:11½, is a master colt handler. Born in Ohio, nearly 50 years handler. Born in Ohlo, nearly 50 years ago, Chandler showed by his work with Peter that age increases the knowledge and perfects the skill of the expert colt handler. His notable success with colts first came to light in Nebraska, where he made decided hits in handling Ontonian, Online, Belle Acton, The Conqueror and others to remarkably fast colt records. During an interview with him when he During an interview with him when he

Veilsville, Kan. The latter, as an in-ucement, for an additional \$5, agreed to of early training of colts, he said to us: "throw in" a miserable looking filly by the miniature track and find it which was running in a nearby lot. The trade was completed. Ceidelburg is one of those persons who continually talk orse and speed, and it was only through its fancy that the unprepossessing filly ver became prominent in racing circles mader the name of Little Squaw.

Early Thursday morning, November 14, he grandstand and buildings at the Combus Driving Park, Columbus, Ohio, erre destroyed by fire. The loss is estable to show questies in the colts are bred and built right, we get the colts are bred and built right, we get the colts are bred and built right, we get the colts are bred and built right, we get the colts are bred and built right, we get the colts are bred and built right, we get the colts are bred and built right, we get the colts are bred and built right, we get the colts are bred and built right, we get the colts are bred and built right, we get the colts are bred and built right, we get the colts are bred and built right, we get the colts are bred and built right, we get the colts are bred and built right, we get the colts are bred and built right, we get the colts are bred and built right, we get the colts are bred and built right, we get the colts are bred and built right, we get the colts are bred and built right, we get the colts are bred and the same than the colts are bred and the same than the colts are bred and the same than the colts are bred and the colts many a one able to show quarters in from 33 to 34 seconds. After this it is a question of ability to take fast work and to test them to see how far they will carry the clip, free from distress or overdriving. But great care must be used in giving brushy work to spirited, good feel-ing colts so as to avoid making them pullers and bad actors. We avoid road work for colts and take them to the track every time they are put in harness, and if we do not want one to go faster than in his previous lesson we would not hitch him up. We are often asked, 'Do you speed them every day?' and answer, 'If you were sending your child to school, which way do you think he would learn the faster, to go every day or once of week and fish the rest of the

BLUE BULL NOTES.

By L. E. Clement.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Thanksgiv ing Day, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1901, I had a ride behind the only Blue Bull stallion in the state; and the handsomest horse of any breeding in the State of Missouri— Cambrist, son of Wonder, a fast trotter and a perfect horse.

At Carl Junction I saw Billy R., Jr., by Stilly R., son of Major Somers, dam by Octoron. This horse is speedy, and has a three-year-old, double-gaited filly out of Minnie C., by Rushville, son of Blue Bull, belonging to Mr. Thomas and being

handled for speed at the pace.
At Ft. Scott, Kan, I saw four colts by
Nutgregor, belonging to C. A. Dunkerton; two of them are yearlings, a weanling, and the best gaited two-year-old I ever sat behind. Mr. Dunkerton says she knows nothing but trot and has never made a break since he began driving her. Jim Else has bought a black two-year-

Hambletonian. Else thinks this mare and his Happy Riley colt are a pair hard to by Goodwood 2233, has a very large two-year colt by McGrattan. Among these there should be some good prospects.

Grattan gets no credit in 1901 except the two reduced records of the trotter Mc Grattan and the pacer Gratt, both of which reduced their records. McGrattan either got a gravel in his foot or bruised

opportunity offers, and manage a mer-cantile company that gets their part of

Frank Ervin is back from the races and insists that Murray How did not give him

the majority of prizes in the horse shows, and they also bring very high prices, and they also bring very high prices, and the breader who succeeds in breeding the right kind is certain to reap a rich reding a filly by Bonnie McGregor, was breaking and they are the kind that sell was breaking and they are the kind that sell was breaking and they are the kind that sell was breaking and they are the kind that sell was breaking a filly by Bonnie McGregor, was breaking a fill was breaki ward. It is a good plan to aim at a higher standard in breeding horses, and, with the list, and Mr. Dorsey paid the Frost

year-old filly by General Boaz, dam Neck-

J. C. Clark has a four-year-old by Dr. J. C. Clark has a four-year-old by Dr. Cox, dam Allie Allison, by Andrew Alli-son, second dam June, by Al Beamer 14863, by Corbin's Bashaw, out of Caltha Robertson, dam of President Wilkes. The firm have a pair of Harold Patchen mares they are breeding to Dr. Cox. Both are throwing speed. A two-year-old black sister to Allison Cox is a natural trotter and trots in harness as well as she does

in the lot. Bates county, Mo., has plenty THE CHRISTMAS HORSE REVIEW.

of material for record-breakers.

Of the several turf publications that issue a special holiday number, the "Horse Review" has been a leader. Year after year the Christmas "Review" has been a welcome visitor to our exchange sor. The pictorial features, the special

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ries of the great horses of the year, and, above all, the statistical tables, which practically ante-date the Year Book, we are assured will be of unprecedented character. The Christmas "Review," while acter. The Christmas "Review," while a shorbing interest and unquestioned with the control of the winter in ill condition, poor and "scraw-winter in ill condition, poor and winter in ill condition, poor and winte acter. The Christmas "Review," while acter. The Christmas "Review," while of absorbing interest and unquestioned value to horsemen, professional and amateur, is meant also for the family. There is meat in it for the general reader, humor and pathos, some of the ablest pens more to keep, but never makes the mativing their best thoughts to its pages. more to keep, but never makes the ma-giving their best thoughts to its pages.

The Christmas "Review" will be issued
Dec. 10, at the usual price, 25 cents per
copy, which includes all the beautiful supents. For copies, address "The Horse Review," 910 Masonic Temple, Chicago

REGULARITY OF EXERCISE.

In writing about the care of horses an ninent English army officer has the folowing to say:

"Regularity of exercise is an important element in the development of the high-est powers of the horse. The horse in regular work will suffer less in his legs regular work will suffer less in his legs than another, for he becomes gradually and thoroughly accustomed to what is required of him. The whole living machine accommodates itself to the regular demands on it, the body becomes active and well-conditioned without superfluous fat, and the muscles and tendons gradually develop. However, in regular work are ly develop. Horses in regular work are also nearly exempt from the many acci-dents which arise from over-freshness. As a proof of the value of regular exercise we need only refer to the stage coach horse of former days. Many of these animals, though by no means of the best physical frame, would trot with a heavy load behind them for eight hours at the rate of ten miles an hour without turning a hair, and this work they would con tinue to do for years without even being sick or sorry. Few gentlemen can say as much for their carriage horses. No horses, in fact, were in hardier condition. On the other hand, if exercise be neg lected, even for a few days, in a horse in high condition, he will put on fat. He has been making daily the large amount of material needed to sustain the consump-tion caused by his work. If that work cease suddenly, nature will, notwithstanding, continue to supply the new ma terial; and fat, followed by plethora and frequently by disease, will be the speedy

BARON WILKES, 2:18.

The Wilkes family has for several years past led every other branch of the Ham-bletonian family in the production of race winning trotters and pacers, says "M. Horse Breeder." The close of each season shows it farther in the lead than the preceding one. It is unlike some of the other families in one respect. It is not dependent upon any one strain of blood

A majority of the most successful sons of George Wilkes as sires of race win-ning speed, however, have been from dams that were by Mambrino Chief, or by Mambrino Patchen, the best son of Mambrino Chief. There are several exceptions to this. The three most notable are probably Wilton (2:19%), Gambetta Wilkes

(2:19¼), and Ambassador (2:21¼).
The Wilkes-Mambrino Patchen combi nation is the most popular one among the majority of progressive breeders. Three sons of George Wilkes, that were out of mares by Mambrino Patchen, have done stud service in New England, and all three of them have proved remarkably successful as sires. They are Alcyon (2:27), Alcantara (2:23), and Baron Wilkes (2:18). The first named has been dead for several years. Alcantara is somewhere in the Middle West, but Baron Wilkes (2:18), hale and hearty, is owned by Messrs Col. J. E. and his brother, Bayard Thayer, and is kept at their Maple hurst Stock Farm, Lancaster, Mass.

No stallion now standing for service in New England or that has ever stood in the Eastern states, carries more of the blood of George Wilkes, or has resembled him more closely than Baron Wilkes (3:18). No living son of George Wilkes has ever been more popular as a sire than Baron Wilkes is to-day. No other son has produced so many descendants which have won that rich and much coveted event, the Kentucky Futurity for three-year-olds and for two-year-olds, as on Wilkes.

Oakland Baron (2:09%), by him, won the Futurity for three-year-olds in 1896. General Boaz, by Boaz, son of Onward, dam by Onward, has been put to pacing Silk, by Baron Wilkes, won the two-year-and is quite promising. He is siring some of Ferry by Moke a son of Baron

old Futurity in 1896.
Fereno, by Moko, a son of Baron
Wilkes, won the two-year-old Futurity in 1899, and Extasy, a daughter of Baron lace, by Hector Wilkes, dam of Dr. Cox.

They are keeping a three-year-old stallion by Necklace, sired by Silver SimFerenc, winner of the two-year-old Futurity.

Ferenc, winner of the two-year-old Futurity. meeting in the three-year-old Futurity.
Fereno, winner of the two-year-old Futurity in 1899, won the three-year-old

Peter Stirling, that won the three-yearold Futurity on the 8th inst., is by Baronmore (2:14%), a son of Baron Wilkes.

Oxford Boy, that won the two-year-Futurity on the 11th inst., is inbred to Baron Wilkes. Red Chute, the sire of Oxford Boy, is by Baron Wilkes (2:15%), out of Baroness, by Baron Wilkes, Laurina, the dam of Oxford Boy, is a Stamboul (2:07%), and out of Bon Bon, by Baron Wilkes.

Baron Wilkes.

Such a record is a great honor to any
horse. No other stallion has ever accomplished even half as much as a
progenitor of winners of the rich Kentucky Futurities. It is fortunate for the preeding interests of New England that Baron Wilkes is owned here in Massach

FEED THE COLTS.

The most profitable investment any horse breeder can make is in good, whole-some growth and tissue-producing food for his weanling colts. The future usefulness and individual perfection of a youngster depend more largely on his environments the first year than on any subsequent year of his life, and at no period of a foal's life can the breeder more cheaply and profitably put on growth and subsequent value than during the first year, says the Western Horse-man. The critical period with a foal is the first winter, just following weaning, when a change of food and going out of pleasant weather to that of the vicinsi-tudes of winter, unless accompanied winter, good care and feed, result in its getting

serious set-back in physical growth and serious set-oute in physical growth and evelopment. If a wealing is worth wintering at all it is worth wintering well. It is that no ne seems to want to buy their young-ters, while other breeders, with no better bred ones, can scarcely keep a young-ster on the place till it is two years old. The difference nearly always comes from the difference in feed and care, the good eder and good caretaker having larger Dr. S. A. Tuttle: Alton, Feb. 1, 1893.

Dear Sir—Twenty-two years ago I had lung fever, after which I had pneumonia, and for four weeks there was no action in my left lung, and I was unable to leave my room for eleven weeks. I had to wea a plaster on the back and front of my ngs, if not, in 24 hours I would be hoarse that I could not speak aloud. I have great difficulty in breathing. Last fall your agent, H. O. Tuttle, overteek ne and asked me to ride, and I said I did ot know as I could get home. I said to him I had about made up my mind that I should not do much more work. He advised me to use Tuttle's Elixir. I have used nearly three bottles. I have never found anything that will relieve me like that. I have done more work this winter than I have done before for a long time. I cannot spack too highly in its praise for what it has done for me. Yours truly, JOHN BERRY.

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rew free—all charges prepaid to your near press station. If not satisfactory your express station. If not satisfactory your sexpress station. If not satisfactory your sexpress station. If not satisfactory your sexpress station. If not satisfactory your sexpression will be sexpressed in the sexpression of the sexpression o

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as you esten money in Growing, Fastening or Hilling, Owin is or Freventh Dissue. It is a safe vegetable medicinal po in the requiar grain. It Fastess Steek in 30 to 40 Days in law way is aways a large amount of Grain. The use of "EXT ONE CEST." TER Ask your dealer for it and ratue say of feed the best "HITEMATHORAL STOCK TOOD" is endor

Largest fixed Food Pariory in the World.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO.,

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3 FEEDS TOR ONE CENT

Home Circle

SINCE WE GOT THE MORTGAGE

We've done a lot of scrimpin' an' a-livin hand-to-mouth, We've dreaded too hot weather an we've

worried over drouth.

For the thing kept drawin' interest,
whether the crops were good or bad,
An', raisin' much or little, seemed it swallowed all we had.

The women folks were savin', an' there worried over drouth.

ain't a bit of doubt, But that things they really needed lots

of times they done without. ve're breathin' somewhat easy, an' we're feelin' less afraid

Of Providence's workin's, since we got the mortgage paid. I wish I'd kept a record of the things

that mortgage ate, In principal an' int'rest, from beginnin' down to date!-A hundred dozen chickens, likely fowl

with yellow legs, housand pounds of butter an twelve hundred dozen eggs. le four or five good wheat crops, an

at least one crop of corn, An' oats, an' rye-it swallowed in its life-

time, sure's you're born.
Besides the work an' worry, ere its appetite was stayed! So we're feelin' more contented, since we

got the mortgage paid. We've reached the point, I reckon, where

we've got a right to rest,
An' loaf around, an' visit, wear our goto-meetin' best,—
Neglectin' nething Neglectin' nothing urgent, understand, tenth of this month (November).

about the place But simply slowin' down a bit, an' rest-in' in the race! In time I'll get the windmill I've been

wantin', I suppose; The girls can have their organ, an' we'll

all wear better clothes.
we've always pulled together, while
we saved an' scrimped an' prayed
it seems there's more to work for since we got the mortgage paid. -Roy Farrell Greene.

Written for the RURAL WORLD. WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO STUDY?

Now that "the frost is on the pump kin, and the corn is in the shock," the older boys and girls of our farm homes are preparing to enter school. There is so much liberty permitted in selection of studies, that many times there are nearly as many classes as pupils. There be certain branches for which a boy or girl may not have a taste if these not reading, writing and arithme-the parent very often sympathises h the child. If John doesn't like grammar and doesn't see any sense lu why mother says he needn't study it. If Mary thinks geography nonsense and she doesn't want to enter the class, why papa says: "I didn't study geography, and I got along all right, and Mary need n't study it." The writer has frequently had such problems to solve and has even lain awake nights to play how to win these children to do what would be best for their future welfare, and have them

of figures as will enable one to do busimess. If one does not have it he is soon made conscious of his own deficiency, and so will learn. But a boy can make himself understood and yet hardly utter a correct sentence. He does not know how harshly his uncultured language gratss on the ear of the very persons he most desires to have the good will of. A boy may be able to solve difficult problems mensuration, and a girl explain the whys of the rule of cube root; but seldo every time a child makes a statement he betrays his knowledge or lack of

knowledge of his mother tongue.

In later years, when success has crowned efforts to secure good financial condition, society will be apt to say, yes, they have money, but they are so il-If one talks correctly many other defects in education may be con

his or her duty who has indifferently excused a child from studying grammar. The teacher holds a state position and The teacher holds a state position and towes a duty to its future citizenship, and to the child who is not old enough to rect use of language. The fact is, it is glad these days that language rather than rammar is being taught.

The boy or girl who is ambitious of

reaching beyond a present environment should make most of this language training. If I had a child too frail to pursue the entire course, I would have its work confined to language, and trust to future years for having it acquire other neces-

Let the language class be the important one. If this winter the boys and girls acquire a sense of importance of this study, much will have been done for A young man or woman who can couch sentences gracefully in correct English will have a passport to the best society, for with this knowledge there is almost invariably polite manners. The bully uses slang and bad grammar. bully uses slang and bad grammar.

MRS. MARY ANDERSON.

Caldwell Co., Mo.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

While the sisters have been writing about their "little drouth peaches." and bewailing their parched up flower and vegetable gardens, I have been waiting until "the returns were all in," and all the time reveling in peaches and apples that were not drouth productions, but red and luscious, like old Arkansas ays produces. Ah! let me tell you, you who were lately hunting new homes and gave Arkansas the 'go by' because you had heard so much about "Rackenack," that by doing so you missed the ide which, if you had taken at flood time, would have led you on to solid comat least close kin. For though it was a long, hot summer, and things did get pretty dry, there was planty of water was planty



autumns here that there is plenty of time before frost to have a good late garden, and in the fields are grown second crops of potatoes, peas and "goohera." Speak ing of "goobers" reminds me to say that most wonderful of all the neonuts are the Spanish. Though the nuts srevery small, they make up m quantity what they lack in size, and they are delightfully sweet and pleasant flavored, and will make an enormous crop under almost all circumstances, and on any kinds of soil. Everything on the place likes them, from the children to the farm horses; the latter will leave any other kinds of conference of the content of the farm horses; the latter will leave any other kinds of conference of the content of the of the con kind of feed for "goobers" when they are fed to them tops and all.

The second crop of Irish potaties has passed the experimental period, and they are now grown on almost every farm.

They are planted about the middle of patches of green clover. The rose bushes July, from seed selected from the first crop, which is harvested the first of June. The second crop is being harvested at the present writing. We had not frost enough to kill the vines until about the

Farmers who are "forehanded" are not short on feed, though they passed through a distressing drouth in the past summer, for such drouth-resisting forage plants as Kaffir corn, sorghum (hay), field peas and peanuts gave them an opportunity to provide plenty for the winter; to say nothing whatever of sweet potaces, which make such excellent feed for both man and beast, for as with the "goobers," every living thing on the farm likes sweet potatoes, and as an old farmer said the other day, "the only way to fail on sweet 'taters way down here is not to plant them." We have them here on our place, of all kinds and varieties, from the big Bermuda (stock potato), that one has to cut up with an ax, to the small yellow yams, or "nigger-chokers," that stew out molasses in the pan they are baked in.

Mrs. Wing has asked the sisterhood to tell about their gardens—late ones. Ours was fine, though the frost has now nipped such tender vegetables as bunch beans, pole and butter beans and tomatoes, we still have nicely headed cabbage, lettuce and mustard. On account of a flock of turkeys that have a fondness for turnips we made a complete failure of that veg-etable, but such turnips, with regard to size, I never before saw as have been grown hereabouts this fall.

Thank you, Mrs. Anderson, for your indly mention. MRS. W. L. TABOR.

Faulkner Co., Ark.
We trust that the "sisters," after they willingly pursue studies which they themselves had tabooed.

The grammar proposition was always the most difficult. Yet nothing is so important. Children will learn arithmetic because it is almost considered a disgrace not to have such knowledge of figures as will are the most difficult. ave read such an interesting article as

Written for the RURAL WORLD. CAVE REMINISCENT SKETCHES.

The Mysterious Coiner.

On a dark and stormy night in those other years the area fronting the Cave was dimly illuminated by the flickering rays of a light that reflected from the interior. A closer scrutiny revealed a dark-bearded and bronze-faced man of middle age, industriously at work, and so intensely occupied as to be unobserv

security, two men were noiselessly wend-ing their way from the head of the Hollow. They very cautiously approached the Cave, viewed the situation and pre-pared for action. One of them slowly ap-proached the secret worker, while the other stood guard. Suddenly the man at work felt a hand grasp his shoulder

and jumped from his leaning posture to face a revolver. Resistance was use-less and he was soon a prisoner. The developments solved a problem that had long engaged the attention of the people of Southern Illinois. For months the country had been flooded with spurious coin. Every effort to discover its origin had proven unavailing. Its circulation increased and caused considerable disturbance and loss. It was finely coined and difficult to detect, except by experts, consequently many into whose hands it came suffered through its ma-

chinations. The discovery and capture of the seeret coiner at the Cave revealed the manrer of its manufacture and mode of cir-culation. A complete set of dies and every accessory needful for the accomplishment of perfect coinage was found, including hundreds of dollars of counterfeit coin. The coiner had at one time been employed in one of the government mints and was eminently skillful in the world. We would do the world to consider work. He would do the work, occasion ally assisted by his accomplices, of whom there were but a carefully selected few

The capture of the principal led to the arrest of several of his associates, and the annihilation of the band. The dies and accessories were delivered to the government. The men served long terms in the pen. The chief actor was given a

life sentence and died in prison. Effingham Co., Ill. DYPE.

THE WISE FARM WIFE EXALTED. dry go

fort, and which, if it be not fortune, is at least close kin. For though it was a family of girls and boys to be useful long, hot summer, and things did get members of society, and finds time for pretty dry, there was planty of water her own intellectual and moral improve-

Written for the RURAL WORLD. A FLOWER GARDEN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Well, of course, the doctor said "thou shalt not," when I wanted to write, but here I am any way. A woman has to talk or write when she feels like it, no natter what the penalty may be. Oh, you Live for thy country, eternity, Gol. Live for the past with its eloquen rould never know by looking that there was anything wrong with my eyes, but have been having serious trouble with hem, and was totally blind in the right eye for three weeks. "Overwork," the physician said, "nothing will do any good absolute rest."

Well, those words—"absolute rest"—are ot on my books, so what can I do? We never know how great our blessings re until they are gone. During those dark days of pain, I wondered why I had repined and fretted, and acted like a naughty child when things had gone wrong with me, and I said, if I ever see again I will try to be good with all my might. The work was taken away when I was planning and hoping so much. Well, maybe there were

would rather say with McKinley, "It's God's way, his will be done," than wear an emperor's crown; but we do not allways say it and mean it, I am afraid. I wish my friends could sit by me and ook out of my window to-day. Yonder to the south is the sloping mountains still have their green leaves, as if it were June. The fruit tree leaves are beginning to turn at last. The beds of pansies are as fair as they were in the spring—black, white and all colors. There were some black and golden pansies which ooked like queer little old men, some listance away. How many times we have laughed over the dear sweet things—baby Charlie and I. "Come and senin, mamma, he has got his bonnet on." And the rippling baby laugh was good to hear. Then there are the dainty white sweet alyssum, like drifting snow; camei-lias and chrysanthemums (just one plant of this last but bending beneath a wealth of bloom). There is one yellow sweet sultan, a splash of gold among the other rich colors in the flower beds; carnations with their buds all ready to burst into loveliest pink blooms, ten week stocks in all colors; marigolds, velvety, rich and dark; the flowers our grandmothers loved, our mothers ignored, and which the daughters are now cultivating again. I have one in the house with 70 buds and flowers on it, but one cannot help disilking the perfume. One pink hollyhock ing the perfume. One pink hollyhock alone is left. The raindrops make one think of tears for her loved and lost as they fall softly down. Then sweet peas galore are in bloom.

Then I have some strange sweet flowrs, which I have failed to find names for in the catalog. Perhaps they are from Japan. They were not labeled. They are here in rarest colors and bewitching beauty. There are a few double daises left among the green. I am glad we have such a sheltered nook, for only cross the lake we can see the newly fallen snow, and we know that while our floral treasures may last until Christmas out of doors, they may go in a single night. One dislikes to think these sweet familiar faces we have loved so tenderly, must bow beneath the ice king's cold blast. I have carried many in-side, and filled windows in kitchen and parlor with them.

The waves on the lake roll up in white caps to-day, and clouds of geese and ducks are going north. The hunters' guns wake the echoes on marsh and lake land, sounding the death knell of many wild fowls. ELLA CARPENTER. comb Co., Wash.

The Home Circle readers will be sorry to learn by the foregoing that our much beloved Ella Carpenter has had an affliction that threatened serious results; but will rejoice to hear again from her, re joicing doubly because it is evidence of recovery from the trouble with her eyes. Yet we are inclined to protest and say that, notwithstanding the pleasure her letters afford our readers, we are sure they will forego that for a while longer rather than that she should by writing

DOWN ON THE FARM-A FABLE.

A farm lad wanted to escape the drudgery, so he went up to the city and after he had been there for fifteen years he

farm. He found Jed in a hammock, read-"Why are you not working?" asked

the commercial brother.
"What is there to do?" asked Jed. "The dence of distress.—St. Nicholas. windmill is numning water for the stock.

grinding up the chop feed and working the churn. I finished my fall plowing "Plowing is hard work," said the city

"Towing is nard work, said the city salesman, sympathetically, "Oh, I don't know," replied Jed. "I use a riding plow, with a white umberil over me and a cushion on the sent. You may not know it, but the farmer is getting too strong to work. You can't make him use a walking plow any more. He plants his corn with a check-row ma-chine, lifts his hay with a putent fork, cuts his grain with a self-bluder that has a bundle carrier attached and then puts it through a steam thresher that cuts bands, does the feeding, measures the grain and dumps it into the wage and stacks the straw. I suppose about Miss Nannie Vickroy of Macon, Macon
Co., Mo., has been awarded a prize for
the best answer to a question put to 200
school teachers, in her county, says the
Atlanta "Journal." The question was:
"Who Is the Greatest Woman in All fifstory?" and Miss Vickroy's answer was
tory?" and Miss Vickroy's answer was
tory?" The description of the work of the fixed."

The fixed."

Over him.

Ing the poor farmers! we was in the city except the ing you have in the city except the ing you have in the city except the ing you have in the city except the west forty next year. Then, as soon as they give away an automobile with a corn shucker that will do the work,
Till be fixed." dry goods salesman such as you he just cracks his \$2 red whip and drives right over him. Don't you come out here pity-ing the poor farmers! We've got every-

LIVE. LEARN. LABOR. LOVE

Live in the light of the truth that hath found thee, Live as the ocean lives, sparkling and

Live for the thousands who perish around thee,

tory, Live for the present, it soon will have

Live for the future enshroused in mysthe dead.

sail you; Learn to do right whosoever may laugh

Learn to distrust the delights that regale you; earn from guilt's chalice, oh, never to quaff, earn to rebuke each unhallowed emo-

Learn to thyself to be loyal and just

Learn not in man, but thy Savior to

Labor for that which is highest and Labor for Him who of friends is the

Labor till death brings thy guerdon of rest. Labor in earnest thy work is around thee;

Labor unwearingly on to the end. Labor is worship and angels surround cheer thee and fly to defend.

Love mid aspersion, neglect and disaster; Love in the sunshine as well as the storm. Love above all thy Exemplar and Master, Love Him with constancy, tender and

warm ove not of sorrow her vesture to bor Love in the day-spring of Heaven to

Love not self or sin and in earth's glad Love everlasting will welcome thee home

I have written this from memory for school one Friday afternoon-some years ago. I would like to know the author. PEARL M.

SATISFACTORY SALTING OF BEEF

Reef salted in the following manner will seldom fail to keep well: Cut the meat up as soon as cold and put in a cool place where it will not freeze, to "ripen" for four to eight days, according to the age of the creature. If a two-year-old, five days will suffice. The "ripening" period completed, set on the stove an Iron boiler two-thirds full of water, and the moment it boils furiously put into it as many pieces of meat as the re-ceptacle will hold. Put on the cover and allow the whole to cook about 10 minutes; then take the meat out and replace water. Heat these thoroughly, and sideration—the amount of food hile boiling hot apply to the meat, after sumed, the effect of cold weather it has been packed in a good barrel. Place a weight on top of the meat. It is always of vital importance that corned meat of any kind be kept submerged.

FRED O. SIBLEY.

WHITTIER'S DOG. During one of the last birthday cele rations of the poet Whittier, he was risited by a celebrated oratorio singer The lady was asked to sing, and, seat-ing herself at the plane, she began the beautiful ballad, "Robin Adair." She had hardly begun before Mr. Whittier's he had been there for fifteen years he had a nice position. He stood on his feet from 8 to 6 every day, wrapping up dress goods and after he had paid his board and room rent there was nothing the day in the was the here of the song. From the collection of the solary scene the solar scene the collection of the solary scene the solar scene the solar scene the solar scene the solar scene that a solar scene the solar scene that a solar scene the solar scene the solar scene the solar scene that a solar scene that a solar scene the solar scene that a solar scene dress goods and after he had paid his board and room rent there was nothing that he was the hero of the song. From that moment, during the lady's visit, After many years he went back to visit his brother, who had remained on the his brother, who had remained on the herostand her when she went to walk. by her side when she was indoors and accompanied her when she went to walk.

CARE OF BURNS.

so necessary and common sense so valu-able as in case of fire. In the small be-ginning a rug or heavy curtain can smother and extinguish the growing you figure out how much it has cost you our calls for immediate attention. Cover the surface with a thick layer of cotton or a compress, and saturate it with
water and alcohol, equal parts, until 'he
pain has subsided. This will ofton preton the main thing. When the fall comes the
ogg farmer whom we are trying to picture
feels that he cannot induce his pullets
to lay because they were not hatched out
early enough, and in sheer desperation
clude the air is the first endcavor. If and stacks the straw. I suppose about clude the air is the list endutive. It needs around to find some one who next year they'll have some dad-binged attachment that will go up to the bank and cash the grain tickets. The lowly cut it away, and try afterward to clean agriculturist now has his telephone and daily rural delivery and a rubber-tire water drip on it and wash it away. The buggy, and when he meets an ordinary best dressing there is for a burn is what then. is known as carron oil. It consists of equal parts of lime-water and linseed oil. Soft rags, as cotton fiannel or lint, should be dipped in this and then apright food, but not too much, allowing If bilisters have been formed before the dressing is applied, the water should be let out by opening them near the lower border with a needle.—Harper's Bazar.

Poultry

THE MISSOURI POULTRY INDUSTRY

Secretary Geo. B. Ellis of the Missour State Board of Agriculture has done the poultry raisers of Missouri a good service in devoting the November bulletin of the Board largely to the poultry industry. Among the subjects presented are the fol-lowing: Relative Importance of the Poul-try Industry in Missouri; Poultry on the Farm, by Henry Steinm ouri Poultry Association: Profits in Poultry—How to Increase Them, by C. W. Nuss, Secretary Missouri Poultry Asso-ciation; Why Should Farmers Raise Pure-bred Poultry Instead of Scrubs, by Dr. J. H. Casey. Descriptions of the various seeds of poultry are given, also test of

dissouri poultry breeders.

These bulletins are sent free on applica tion to Secretary Ellis at Columbia, Mo

BE UP TO DATE.

It would do the keeper of any sort of poultry or stock incalculable good to attend at least one of the leading fairs each year just to see what infinite care the best fanciers give their fowis and quadrupeds. The keeping of standard specimens in show condition is not enthrely or even largely a matter of big feeds, but rather a variety of light meals given with utmost regularity and solicitude for the animal's appetite and digestion. Many farmers all over Tennessee are giving their scrubs as much; still their flesh is thin, hide rough and tight. Why? In the first place a con-siderable part of what goes out of the feed bin never reaches any beast's stomach. It is scattered from broken feed ughs and boxes all over filthy stalls most perfect system and order must be persistently practiced for satisfactory results, the utmost possible irregulari is commonly found. Sometimes thing are fed twice a day—oftener only one sible irregularity Occasionally the owner sees some fat stock elsewhere or reads a strong article in favor of good feeding, then he orders things fed up, which is unreasonable in amount and of short duration. It's either a glut or famine with all kinds of stock the RURAL WORLD readers. I do not on the average Tennessee farm, unless know the author. I learned it to recite at it be the working horses and miles. So the digestive apparatus, and through it, the whole body is continually out of or-der. One week finds them with empty paunches and on the verge of "hollow horn" or "hollow-tail." Another they gorge themselves into colic and other dengements it will likely take a longer to recover from. Go ers are, if possible, scarcer in the South than good stock. "MAPLEHURST." Russellville, Tenn.

HOW TO GET EGGS. Henry M. Ladd, a prominent poultry

aiser of Cleveland, Ohio, discusses the question of egg-producing in the "Amer-ican Poultry Journal." He says the first question to arise is how and where the the breed shall be. The question of breed is one open to debate. Every breed-en have treated all the meat that is to be corned. The result of this process will be the closing of the pores of the meat on the outside, which will prevent the juices going into the brine. The brine should be made of two ounces of sair pounds of coarse sait and so the principal of the process of the meat on the outside, which will prevent the juices going into the brine. The brine should be made of two ounces of sair the principal of coarse sait and so the principal of the principal sumed, the effect of cold weather. shillty to stand housing and the egg yield for the entire year—the preference stands in about the following order: White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas and Buff Cochins. It is a settled ques-tion, he thinks, that the White Leghorn is the great egg producer as regards size quality, weight and number of eggs. like other breeds, the nearer the laying type the White Leghorn is br better layer it becomes. To produce good layers care must be bestowed. They must come of bred-to-lay stock and be as if fascinated and listened with a delight unusual in an animal. When she
finished he came and put his paw very
gravely into her hand and licked her
to himself," said Mmany eggs as are necessary and hatch out their own fall and winter layers. They wait until the season is pretty well advanced and then think they can hatch out just what they will need for fall and winter when eggs are scarce and prices high. About the first of May they wake up and begin hatching. When fall comes, say in the month of October, the pullets look as if they were about to lay, but When she went away he carried her satchel in his mouth to the gate and they do not; nevertheless they keep on eating. November comes and still they do not lay, although looking as if they would. They continue eating, however, until away in January, and then you get tired waiting, blame the pullets and In no other instance is presence of mind condemn the whole business. Then about flames which in a moment more will develop and destroy. The skin is the exited to feed those birds you conclude that velop and destroy. The skin is the exited the exited the skin is the exited to feed those birds you conclude that velop and destroy. ternal lungs of the body, and if a certain amount of it is destroyed the person cannot live. The excruciating pain of a burn calls for immediate attention. Cov-didn't start right, and starting right is

should be dipped in this and then applied over the burn. Over this should be placed a layer of absorbent cotton, and then a bandage applied. If the burn is plenty of room, no crowding, and when very deep it should be dressed daily, this is all done you may be sure the otherwise every other day is sufficient.

cannot easily decay. If left a long tim



EYE AND EAR.

ies of the eye and ear, and the "Essential Treatment" on, sent free. This book describes a system of mild hated and used only by Dr. M. R. Barclay. cataracts, films, soums and white spots quickly, from is and all diseases of the eye and ear, without the DR. M. R. BARCLAY,

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE

THE MICHIGAN STATE SHOW .-Every breeder of fancy and thoroughbred poultry in the state should remember

poultry in the state should remerbed that the state show is held in Battle Creek, commencing Jan. 7, 1992.

Every breeder in the state should bear in mind that the Michigan State Poultry Association and the Michigan Fanciers' Association join forces, and will hold what Battle Creek never fails to hold, the

Every breeder in the state sould bear n mind that a winning at Battle Creek s worth more than it would be at all

the other shows in the state.

Every breeder should bear in mind the fact that the state show at Battle Crock will be judged by James A. Tucker and Sharp Butterfield, and that a score by either of these gentlemen is valuable all over the United States. Come to Battle Creek, January 7, with

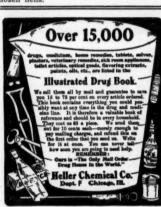
Come to Battle Creek, January 7, with your birds, and see the best, largest, and most enthusiastic show in the state. W. R. WOODEN.

READ MRS. JOHN L. GAISER'S an nouncement on our poultry page and write her for prices. Her birds are in fine condition this fall, they have farm range and show much improvement ove last year. Mrs. Gaiser has one 40-pound yearling tom for sale. He scored 96 and first premium at E. I. P. Show as cock-

THE CHRISTIAN COUNTY, ILL. Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold a poultry show at Palmer, Ill., Dec 26-28. Mr. C. D. Simpson of Palmer, 111. is the secretary of the association.

For egg production pullets and hens two years old are best. Three year old ometimes pay, but not always

In selecting fowls to winter, keep on drake for every five ducks, one tom for every ten turkeys, and one cock for every dozen hens.



PICTURES Plates. Beautiful to Frame. Not a cheap, but a first class picture. Send for a FREE Sample copy of Fanciers' Gazette and see what they are like. 6 of these color plates and one year's subscription for 25 cents. This Poultry Paper covers all there is to know about the Poultry business.

FANCIERS' CAZETTE CO., Care F. G. 123. Indianapolis, Ind.

More prizes then ever this year on my Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Coohins and Mammoth Bronse turkeys, 500 young birds for sale. Write for prices to MRS. JOHN L. GAISER, Charleston, Ill

Rocky Hill Poultry Farm has for sale Barred P Rocks, Silver White and Buff Wyandottes, Bronse Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Good breeders and show birds at very low prices for qual-ity. Batisfaction or money back. Stock ready to y back. Stock ready to JOHN A. SHAW, McKittrick, Mo.











WANTED {Ladies to crochet, make Battenburg lace and do embroidery work at home. City or Country. write for particulars. Steady profitable work. GEM NEEDLE WORKS, 167 Dearborn St., Chicago, III.

Modern Heating Co., 313 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

Merchants Exchange.
Heating of Dwelling Houses, School louses and Public Buildings with the

Write for Prices. POULTRY.

WHITE and buff P. Rocks. Stock O. K. Prices

BEAUTIFUL Sliver and Golden Wyandottes, Bronse MRS. E. A. CREEL, Carrollton, Mo. R. F. D. No. 2. Circular free.

BUFF ROCKS, S. L. Wyandotjes and S. S. Ham-Good game, try me. J. E. HAYNES, Ames, Ill.

B. P. R'S. Beautiful as any that grow, Useful as any that cluck or Bred crow. Young stock for sale, by Write your wants.

Nepenthe Poultry Hanch. New Florence, Mo. 1882. FINE BIRDS.
Satisfaction or money back. Lt. Brahmas, Black
Langahans, B. Ply. Bocks, S. L. Wyandottes. They
will do you good. H. T. REED, CAMP FOURT, LLL.

PURE BLACK BREASTED RED GAMES. Cockerels \$1.50, Hens \$1.00, Trio, \$8. ARE YOUR HENS LAYING? If BO.

OVAMEAD, THE GREAT EGG PRODUCEL acts on the oviduct and Makes Hess Lay. Price, require size 50c, postpaid; trial size 50c, postpaid; "Winter Ray Production" by Nathe Hausks, sent Pres on apple office of VAMEAD MR. CO., Box 44, Rochester, N. Y.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and M. B. Turkeys. Both young and old turkeys and good breeders and exhibition Barred P. Rocks for sale. MRS. U. E. THURMOND, R. F. D. No. 1. Louisiana, Mo.



\$5 00 Buys five Brown Leghorn roost ers. 100 fine birds must go soon For illustrated circular and partic lars write E. W. CEER Proprieto Hen Raven Egg Farm Farmington, Mo

Bushels of Eggs if you get a fast cutting Bandy Cutter. Price to up. Sold direct days trial. Handsome catalogue STRATION MFC. CO., SOX 74, ERIE, PA.



H'MILLAN FUR & WOOL C

educed Prices—Pure bred poultry; 25 years prience; shipped fowls and eggs to almost ever e; cat'log. Mrs. K. Griffith, Bowling Green, Mo BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO. SPRINGFIELD, UNIO



INCUBATORS 30 DAYS TRIALS 5



OYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY, Butale, S. Y., Chicago, Ili., Socion, Mass., New York, N. Y.

51 YEARS IN THE LEAD CHARTEN HERFECTBAKERS NEVER EQUALED. OAK FUELSAVERS. GUARANTEED. LES REASONABLE LONGEST. MADE BY CHARTER OAK STOVE & RANGE CO.STLOUIS

Kills Pain, Internal or External.

are many kinds of pain, ere is only one Pain-Killer. Keep it by you. Beware of imitations. Buy only the genuine .- Perry Davis.' iold Everywhere. 25c & 50c per bottle

YSELF GURED I will gradly inform anyone addicted to GOGAINE. MORPHINE. OPPUM OR LAUDANUM, of a never-failing harmless Home Cure. Address Mary Baldwin, Sex 1212 L., Chienge, H.

RUPTURE NO PAIN.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.

W. A. LEWIN, M. D. 81. Leale, Me.

MERINOS-American Greatest World's Fair Winners. Best purpos absep. 100 fine brood ewes, shear from 10 to 20 lbs at 35.00 for quick sale. Extra rams. L. E Shattuck, Stanberry, Mo.

South Down Rams and Berkshire Pigs.

Active Farmers

WANTED to sell an article every farmer needs. No canvassing; will not interfere with your regular work; stay at home and your customers come to you. Write

BLAKE BROS., BOX B. Galesburg, Michigan

FOR SALE some good last fail male pigs and crop of the sale of the good color and well marked, and of the mort fashionable breeding. Will sell at reasonable prices and be glad to hear from parties wanting such stock.

Huntaville, Randolph Co., Mo.

PRIZE WINNING CHESTER WHITES J. M. KETCHAM & SONS, LOVE LAKE, MO

IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES both sexes for sale. 1st. prize a ged ate Show as well as four other prizes, call H. RAUSCHER & SON, ASHTON, MO.

BERKSHIRES.

Berkshires and Shorthorns. Large English Berkshire Pigs, per pair, \$15.00. Two extra good shorthorn bull calves. Write me for pri-ces. J.E. BURGESS, Macedonia, Phelps Co., Mo.

Walnut Grove Herd Big boned English Berkshire. Some C H. R. JACKSON, Prop., Benton, Illinois.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES—38.00 buys a pig of either sex; best of breeding. B. P. B. Chickens; White Turkeys. GEO. W. McINTOSH, Monett, Mo.

POLAND-CHINAS.

175 LB spring boars ready for service for \$15.
They are eligible to record, big boned, allows. Satisfaction or your money back. growthy fellows. Satisfaction or your money back. Gilts same kind and same price. L. A. Spies, Breeding Co.. St. Jacob, Ill.

VIVION & ALEXANDER, eders of the best strains of Poland-China hogs. platered Jersey cattle and Plymouth Eock chicks. ing stock for sale at all times.

POLAND-CHINAS.

WALNUT VALLEY FARM HERD ock before buying. ERNEST W. WALLEN, Monett, Mo.

vidual merit combined. R. L. ORGAN, Carmi, White Co., Ill.

Durec-Jersey and Berkshire Hogs! Extra Breeding Batisfaction guaranteed or you may return at his expense. S. C. WAGENER, Pana, III.

WILLIAM THE FIRST DAY.—After the

WHOLESALE

PRICES.

Do you need Feed Cutters, Feed Mills, Feed Cookers, Cider Mills or any Farm Machinery. We can save you Big money and turnish you first class goods. We have been 40 years in this Business and solicit correspondence. Address.

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ANGORA GOATS FOR SALE!

ioned goats that I will sell at a reasonable price. I am in a position to fill any orders satisfactorily from any standpoint. Address

W.T. McINTIRE, Agent, W. T. McINTIRE, Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

FINE BERKSHIRES

Of the best families at farmers' prices. Write for what you want, or, what is better, come and inspect the stock.

W. H. KER, Prairie du Rocher, Illa.

Cedar Lawn, E. H. Rodgers, Proprietor. Breeder of registered Shropshire Sheep, Poland China Hogs and Shorthorn Cattle. Also Mammoth Bronse Turkeys and Barrod Rock Chickens.

10 EXTRA GOOD FALL YEARLING SOWS. CHIEF PERFECTION 2d blood. 16 Spring gilts are the equal in breeding and individuality of any like number in any herd in central illinois. They will be sold at great bargains if taken soon. Satisfac-

C. E. VIGAL & SON. Rural Route No.1. Glenarm, III.

ROSE HILL HERD

Experiments are not so conclusive when

oughness, made remarkable gains,

State Board of Agriculture.

I did some thinking after that. I used

haven't lost one within fifteen or twenty

years; but I don't feed the sows that way

It do

It doesn't take a great deal of food to ourish the pig until it arrives. It is mall and it needs very little sustenance.

If corn is used there will be fever. Corn

meal, oil meal and shorts ought not to be

fed to a sow while the pigs are young.

THE FIRST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

—It is better for the sow not to have

anything the first twenty-four hours but

cold, run your hand around in it; take

antee, for if you have six or eight pigs

sucking the sow they will get away with

all the milk she will produce after the first month. No danger of fever then.

the chill off of it.

Pain = Killer
The Pig Pen

Cures Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Diptheris, Rheumatism and all Winter complaints. It

This is the year for farmers to grind

Encourage the young pigs to eat as soon as possible. For that purpose have a place apart from the others, where they can go by themselves; have a board raised up above the floor four or flye inches that they can creep under.

There is nothing better to feed young pigs to eat as soon as possible. For that purpose have a place apart from the others, where they can go by themselves; have a board raised up above the floor four or flye inches that they can creep under.

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There is nothing better to feed young pigs the end of the purpose have a place apart from the others, where they can go by themselves; have a board raised up above the floor four or flye inches that they can creep under. This is the year for farmers to grind See that it is fed sweet-never This is the year for tarmers to arrive orn and cobs for feeding purposes, says "Wallace's Farmer." Why? It has been uite clearly demonstrated at a number of the experiment stations that 70 pounds of corn and cob meal has, when fed to swill. sour. If by any chance it becomes sour, add a package of baking soda to it. I learned that from an old neighbor I had, and have never forgotten it. If you have scours in your pigs, they have had some-thing that didn't agree with them—with their digestive apparatus, and there is nothing better to relieve it than good, plain soda, such as your wife uses in hogs, about the same feeding value as 70 pounds of pure cornmeal. Chemical analysis will not show them to be of equal value, but practical experience does. The reason assigned by the scientifications of the control o the kitchen ist for this apparent inconsistency li

> PURE-BRED SWINE FOR THE FARMER.

that the cob meal, finely ground, acts as a divisor, promotes a more efficient ac-tion of the gastric juice, and hence leads to a more perfect digestion of the corn-A great many fat hogs are shipped from my railroad station. In noting the ap-pearance of these herds, it is a constant surprise to me that the evidence of the it is fed to cattle, but many practical farmers have found in the past even when corn was cheap that cattle fed on corn and cob meal with little or no other use of pure-bred males is so seldom seen. Often a carload may be made up from two to a half dozen farms. When these are put together in the loading pens, they present a variety of form and color. Whether it pays to grind corn and cob meal even under this showing depends largely on the price of corn. The pro-portion of cob is not far from 20 per cent; The lots as they come from the farms where grown, do not show such a mixwhere grown, do not show such a mixtherefore, it is simply a question as to
whether the cost of grinding equals 20
where grown, do not show such a mixing of breeds, as a rule. Still a variety
of pork produced from the same weight
of colors may occasionally be found
on a farm. Yet it is not often that the
outfit from a single farm where they
outfit from a single farm where they
number 30 to 40, shows a distinct and
for 10 cents, or if the price be 50 cents
for 12% cents? It would probably not
that the farmer takes pleasure in unithat the farmer takes pleasure in the quantity
of pork produced from the same weight
of wheat or corn. In four trials and
average of 499 pounds of ground wheat
outfit from a single farm where they
therefore, it is simply a question as to
produced from the same weight
of pork produced from the same weight
of pork produced from the same weight
of pork produced from the same weight
of wheat or corn. In four trials and
average of 499 pounds of ground wheat
outfit from a single farm where they
seem to produce the same weight
of pork produced from the same weight
of polaries. that the farmer takes pleasure in uniformity of color does not make the hog, but where it is found there is also found much care in breeding. I have been at loss to understand why farmers do not more from for 12½ cents? It would probably not pay to grind 20 cent corn, but certainly it will pay to grind up the cobs in 40 or 50 cent corn. However, to get the full benefit of the cob, it must be ground very fine. If not ground fine, the hogs will reject it, and if they did not the coarseness of the cob would prevent it from acting as a divisor.

We will not weary our readers by going that the farmer takes pleasure in uniformity of color. Uniformity of from acting as a divisor.

We will not weary our readers by going into the details of the various experi-We will not weary our readers by going into the details of the various experiments that have been made, especially in feeding hogs. We deem it sufficient to state the result; but remember that the cobs must be ground as fine as you can possibly grind them. cobs must be ground as fine as you can cossibly grind them. arises from the fact that when the farmer becomes possessed with the idea, and puts it into execution, he gives the im-mediate offspring better care and secures better results than he has been getting THE HOG FROM BIRTH TO SALE. another Chapter in John Cownie's Story of the Hog As Told Before the Kansas from his herd. Now this same extra care constantly given to a herd of pure-bred animals, would give much better returns, says John M. Jamison in the THE PIG AND ITS MOTHER.-You see I lived in a neighborhood where there was great rivalry as to who would raise the 'Ohio Farmer.'

Another thing that militates against finest hogs, who had the fattest cat-tle, or who got the biggest price in the Chicago market; used to make up a train all together, and go on a high time. the use of pure-bred males is the treatment they too often receive at the hands of farmers owning them. A farmer takes a notion to improve his hogs, and pur-chases a boar of the breed he fancies, This time I felt sure my hogs would outstrip all competitors, coming so close together, all at once-from 300 to 500and too often commits one or two er-rors. He thinks because he is a pure-bred animal, that he should live on less, and proceeds to stunt him at once; or else and I started in to feed those sows corn meal, oil meal by the carload, bran and shorts. I fed those sows three times a he is over-proud of his purchase and day regularly all they could eat, and perruins him by overfeeding. The chances haps I ought not to say it, but I want to tell you my failures as well as my successes; in three weeks I had but one are that he never learns his error, but

lays the failure to the breed of hogs.

Another way, the most common of all, by which the pure-bred fails into disrepute, lies in the fact that when one is to lie awake nights thinking—good deal of money gone, all through my own stu-pidity; and, worst of all, it was caused by something I could have prevented. I killed those pigs just as deliberately as used on the farm, in-and-in breeding of his progeny is practiced till the good qualities at first obtained are entirely lost sight of; the herd is a failure on if I had taken a hammer and struck them in the head. I overfed the sows, caused fever and killed the pigs. That happened a good many years ago. I don't lose any pigs that way now; this account, and the pure-bred hogs gets the blame. The farmer makes no error but the breeder of fancy swine has foisted

onto him something of no value.

If a scrub fails to produce pigs, or they are of no value, there is little said or thought about it. But let a farmer purchase a pure-bred male or sow, and one or the other fails, a good deal is said about this failure that militates against the breed, and the fault may rest entirely with the farmer, in that the animals have not been properly cared for. By buying a pair of pure-bred hogs and retaining the female offspring, the farm-er can, in two or three years, have a choice herd which he can keep up by puranything the first twenty-four hours but a drink. Don't give her cold water in the early spring. Take the chili off of it. I have seen some good sows that gave great promise of being good milkers ruined, and a litter of pigs lost, all through the negligence of the owner, giving the sow a drink of ice water immediately after farrowing. I don't do it. Go into the house; get a little warm water and add to it. If it is not very cold, run your hand around in it; take chasing a pure-bred male every three or chasing a pure-ored mate every timee or four years. Animals of the highest breed-ing may often be purchased at a price any farmer that keeps four or more sows can afford to pay, because they have a few hairs "off" in color, a stub tail or a heavy ear—points that cut no figure in the work of the farmer in producing meat. Recently I had boars priced to me for farm use, one with a little white on one ear, another with a stub tail, anothone ear, another with a stud tail, another er a little heavy in the head and ear. All, the breeder said, would be worth more money to him than the price named except for these defects in the eyes of fancy breeders. Yet these ani-Give her very little to eat. For the first week you may add a handful of bran, something light; but the less you give her for the first twenty-four hours

anter must know it.

AFTER THE FIRST DAY.—After the first twenty-four hours, feed, but feed very sparingly, gradually increasing the quantity, so that by the end of the first month the sow will be getting a full relation. No danger after the first manual to expand the first farmer.

pigs.

When a farmer buys a pure-bred pig

At the Cornell University Experiment
Station, a test was made of the comparfor use, he should rationally and sensibly pig and his ancestors have been grown, and try to reach these conditions in his care of him and his progeny; then the results will be satisfactory. This start in better feeding and care should be

J. M. KETCHUM, Love Lake, Mo., will fill the orders of our readers who want high-class Chester White pigs of either in a way that will give satisfaction as to price and quality of the stock

J. E. SUMMERS, Huntsville, Mo., is J. E. SUMMERS, Huntsville, Mo., 18
offering some great bargains in Hereford
bulls and Poland-China pigs. His stock
is bred in the purple and those wanting
something good of the brede he handles
will do well to get in touch with him by letter before it is too late.

It is a very bad practice to use grade boars in breeding, when good blood is so reasonable in price, all things compared. The sow may be a grade, if you have none

of DUROC JERSEY HOGS—Glits bred for early spring farrow and boars ready for place and the spring farrow and boars ready for place and the spring farrow and boars ready for place to grow a pure bred one weighing 250 pounds at the same age.

WHEAT AS A FEED FOR PIGS.

Digestion experiments at the Minneapolis Experiment Station have shown that when wheat was ground it was 10 per cent more digestible than when fed whole, all of the nutrients, as protein, ether ex-tract, and carbohydrates are about 10 per ent more digestible in ground than in inground wheat. When wheat was fed whole, the loss consisted largely of undi- Station

gested kernels.

Compared with corn, the ground wheat was found to be somewhat less digest-ible; when fed under like conditions to pigs the wheat and corn had the following comparative digestibility:

Per cent digested

Ground wheat. Ground corn Dry matter Ether extract (fat).... 70 Protein ...

(carbohydrates) 83 The main difference in the composition of wheat and corn is that wheat contain a larger amount of crude protein and a smaller amount of fat or ether extract than corn. The way in which wheat and corn are combined with other grains and feeds determines their values. The results obtained at the Wisconsin

Experiment Station show that there is practically no difference in the quantity weight, to produce 100 pounds of gain in live weight. The conclusions reached are stated in the bulletin as follows: "The stockman can easily compute the value of wheat for feeding hogs by remember ing that one bushel of wheat will give about 12 pounds of increase on the aver-age. When hogs are worth \$3 per hundred, then wheat would be worth 36 cents per bushel for feeding; at \$1 per bushel, wheat would be worth 48 cents for feeding, etc. "Whole wheat can not be fed dry to hogs successfully. Wheat, when soaked, is very rarely fed. To secure the best results, wheat should be ground and fed moistened with water or milk. Better yet, as our experiments show, it should be mixed with some oth-er grain. In the West this will undoubtedly be cornmeal. For pigs and shoats, wheat is undoubtedly superior to corn because it contains more muscle and bone building components." The re-sults are given in the Wisconsin Exper-

iment Station Annual Report, 1896. The South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station made comparative tests of whole wheat, ground wheat, and corn-meal, as food for pigs. The results are reported in Bulletin No. 38. The experiment lasted ninety days, and it was found that 4.91 pounds of whole wheat were required to produce 1 pound of gain, pounds of cornmeal to produce 1 po of gain, and 4.81 pounds of ground wheat to produce the same result. The wheat ted was of an inferior quality such as would be most likely to be used for the feeding of animals. The pigs were sold for \$5.50 per hundred, dressed. At this price the ground wheat gave a return of 58.31 cents per bushel, the whole wheat 58.82 cents per bushel, and the corn 69 cents per bushel. The pork produced from the ground wheat, and that from the cornneal were found to be about equal

n quality. Experiments conducted at the Kansas Experiment Station are reported in Bulletin No. 53. Two series of experiments were conducted; one with fattening pigs and one with growing pigs. The results of the two trials are given in

Fattening Pigs-573.5

Cornmeal 283 1.70 Ground wheat 300 1.78 Growing Pigs—

Growing Pigs—

Jornmeal and ground wheat... 79.7 .45 .278.8

Cornmeal 64.7 .30 .249.8

T4.6 .42 .244.7

T4.6 .42 .244.7

T4.6 .42 .244.7

From the table it will be observed that the ground wheat gave slightly better results for the growing pigs than the cornmeal. In the case of the growing

much more pig money put into the purses of pig growers if they would allow a little expansion of the feeling of pride based, made 18.2 pounds of growth; one bushel of chopped wheat, soaked, made 18.2 pounds of growth; one bushel of chopped wheat dry, made 12.6 class. The scrub will not prove to be a good animal to expand the pride of the 10.3 pounds. Wheat was found to be sugood animal to expand the pride of the farmer, nor will he swell the purse like the better kind of fancy, purely bred pigs.

perior to corn for growing pigs, but neither wheat nor corn gave the best results when fed alone.

for use, he should rationally and sensibly consider the conditions under which the pig and his ancestors have been grown, and try to reach these conditions in his care of him and his progeny; then the and cornmeal mixture was prepared so as to have the same nutritive ratio as continued, and not be allowed to pass as ground wheat. To each of the three iots of animals skim milk was fed alike. The results of the experiment are reported in Bulletin No. 89. Wheat alone made a somewhat better showing than cornmeal "The cornmeal lot consumed the least food and made the least growth, while the mixed corn and gluten-meal gave the greatest gain and produced the cheaper pork than ground wheat." The experiment showed that neither wheat nor corn which fed alone, produced the best re-

At the Oregorf Experiment Station mals did not relish the sheaf wheat. It cost more to make 100 pounds of gain in live weight on sheaf wheat than on ground wheat. Sheaf wheat was not found to be a satisfactory feed for pigs. "Pigs do not like sheaf wheat. The reasonable in price, all things compared.

The sow may be a grade, if you have none pure bred.

The sow may be a grade, if you have none pure bred.

It costs as much to grow a poor grade

It costs as much to grow a poor grade

It costs as much to grow a poor grade

It costs as much to grow a poor grade

It costs as much to grow a poor grade

It costs as much to grow a poor grade

When chopped wheat was fed in another series of tests, a bushel of wheat

produced a gain of 12.9 pounds, while a bushel of wheat in the mixed grain ration made a gain of 14 pounds. When the an imals were slaughtered, those fed or wheat showed the greatest weight or grain ration were in a more healthy ondition than the lot fed on wheat alone -Press Bulletin Minnesota Experimen

SMALLPOX AMONG HOGS.

Buffalo, N. Y., November 28 .- Dr. C. H. Zink, Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the East Buffalo stock yards, discovered to-day what he believes to be an outbreak of smallpox mong a consignment of hogs.

animals were received from St. Louis last week and they passed the first inspection. After they had been slaugh-tered Dr. Zink, in making a microscopical examination of the viscera, discovered what he believed to be evidence of small-

The slaughter houses are in the Polish district, where the local health authorities are at present engaged in fighting an outbreak of smallpox.

The government bureau officials are under instructions to work in conjunction with the local health authorities in sup-pressing the outbreak here, and this aft-ernoon Dr. Zink brought specimens of the diseased tissue to the bureau of health and submitted them to Dr. Wende. After examination Dr. Wende unhesitatingly confirmed the diagnosis of Dr. Zink

The Shepherd

HOW ABOUT OXFORD DOWNS

As a Breed for Northeast Missouri?

Editor RURAL WORLD: I am seeking nformation concerning the best sheep for his part of the state—Northeast Missouri. I've on rolling limestone land, and dere to know if the Oxford Downs will fill the bill as a wool and mutton sheep. If not, kindly suggest a breed that will be suitable, and also, if possible, the name and address of someone that raises good sheep of the breed that you may suggest. W. K. BRAMBLET.

The Oxford Downs are good wool and utton sheep and well adapted to Northeast Missouri conditions. They are an English breed and originated in a cross of Cotswold rams upon Hampshire Down ewes, and to a limited extent Southdown ewes. They are the largest of any of the

The RURAL WORLD will be pleased agricultural sheep. to put Oxford Down breeders in com-munication with Mr. Bramblet.

We do not presume to say that the Oxford Downs are the best sheep for Mr. Bramblet, unless he himself so deter-mines, in other words, the best breed of

THE HAMPSHIRE SHEEP.

breed of sheep would be the history of intensive sheep raising coupled with the best system of farming in England, from

compromising and will have her own way. by the early Spanish explorers have a Human skill is fortunate if it discovers ways been accustomed to dry feed as

Direct from Distiller to Consumer.

Our entire product is sold direct to consumers, you thus avoid adulteration and mid-dlemen's profits. If you want pure whiskey for medicinal

purposes or otherwise, read the following offer. It will

Interest you.

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Distilled RyeWhiskey for \$3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When

you get it and test it, if it is not satisfactory return it

interest you.

LLERSTRAG 7 1 6

The above firm are sole owners of registered Distillery No. 21 of the Sixth District When writing them, please mention COLMANS RURAL WORLD.

Ulah, Wash., Wyo., Fia, must call for twenty quarte propusa.

KELLERSTRASS DISTILLING CO.,
ADDRESS 638 Kelferstrass Block, KANSAS CITY, MO.
Warehouse 638, ST. LOUIS, MO.



POLAND CHINAS Best breeding and in-by Chief Eclipsed 2249. Spring and summer pigs (both sex) for sale at very reasonable prices. Also a few choice B. P. Rock cockerels at \$1.0 u cach.

nature's scheme and works on it. The Hampshire is classed as a short wooled sheep, without horns. It has black face, feet and legs quite like the Southdown, but larger, heavier bones, long bodies and short legs standing wide apart. They have successfully contended with the Dorset and the Southdowns in producing prize mutton for the Lon-don market. The battle was long and the contest bitter. The decision was from the butchers' stalls, the consumers' tables and the farmers' experience in profitable production

As producers of lambs the Hampshires claim they have every advantage. So far as the Southdowns compare, they are larger at a given age, and are more prolific. They mature at an early age and are often fully grown at a year and a half old. They weigh from grade ewes as high as 70 and 80 pounds when six to eight weeks old. The ewes are like the Dorsets, when well managed produce lambs twice a year, and give from two to three at a birth. They are wonderful mothers, giving enormous yields of milk and of course own their lambs almost uniformly.

The Hampshire farmers have relied upon their lambs for paying their rents.
The mature sheep weigh from 250 to 230 pounds and fleeces range from six to ewes. They are the largest of any of the Down breeds. They have good grazing qualities for so heavy a breed, but should not be kept on poor and broken pasture. They are good feeders and the quality of the meat ranks high. They shear heavy fleeces of wool that is somewhat coarser than that of any of the other Down breeds.

The RURAL WORLD will be pleased

The RURAL WORLD will be pleased

Sheep are emphatically the stock for the poor man who must start with few conveniences, and if he will stay by them they will build him a comfortable they are all eating corn there is no betthem they will build him a comfortable they are all eating corn there is no better or cheaper food than shock corn, feed and stock the best farm Kansas can produce. Where it can be done, it is fleeced breeds as better adapted to the climatic (winter) conditions of Missourd than are the long, loose wooled breeds. For rough, broken land of scanty herbage, the smaller breeds should be chosen rather than the larger ones. Whether one is to make sheep the specialty or more marked. for rough, broken land of scanty herbage, the smaller breeds should be chosen rather than the larger ones. Whether one is to make sheep the specialty or more marked, They rounded out and simply an adjunct should have consider- were about as good as first-class naable weight in determining the breed. For example, no breed is better adapted for gradually bring them onto grain; then running in large flocks than the Merino, will clean up the weeds and grass much

earliest times, beyond the memory of many grain fed sheep come in. The man. The origin of the breed cannot be price then is usually good. Another lot given. Much guessing has been boldly can be put in the word. man. The origin of the breed cannot be graden. Much guessing has been boldly attempted, but records are wanting in all other breeds of sheep, says the late R. M. Bell. Human agency cannot be ignored in making up an opinion on these things, but the functions of nature are above and beyond man's skill and understanding so far that we can only offer some weak claims and admit the facts as they are found.

They are found.

I have never used shredded corn fodcan be put in the yards, and, if light fleeced, should be fed for February; if one-half of that valuable plant, as we do in feeding it whole. If I knew it would nearly all be consumed by sheep when shredded, I would certainly put in a shredded.

But it is not on feeding ground alone that we would consider the sheep industry in Kansas. The large number of the make much difference. Those which have

found to give better results than corn, the best results were obtained when the wheat was fed in combination with other foods. One bushel of chopped wheat, soaked, made 18.2 pounds of growth; one bushel of chopped wheat, dry, made 12.4 pounds of growth; while one bushel of chopped wheat, dry, made 12.4 pounds of growth; while one bushel of chopped wheat, dry, made 12.4 pounds of growth; while one bushel of chopped wheat, dry, made 12.4 pounds of growth; while one bushel of chopped wheat, dry, made 12.4 pounds of growth; while one bushel of chopped wheat, dry, made 12.4 pounds of growth; while one bushel of chopped wheat, dry, made 12.4 pounds of growth; while one bushel of corn, chopped, made tary to human skill, but nature is un- scendants of the hardy Merino left there service. ERYENWHISKEY
Full for \$ 3.20
Prepair

Express Charges Prepaid

One hundred and fifty thou-sand customers throughout the United States use our whiskey. Ample testimony as to its purity and quality, is it not?

Save the enormous profits of the middlemen. Such whiskey as we offer for \$3.20 cannot be had elsewhere for less than \$5. Our distillery was established in 1666. 33

ars' reputation is behind

25 LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE boars and spring litters and sired by son of Gov. Lee "His of lists sile, 96 to 850.0. Bred glide \$50.00 to \$40.00. Cockerels: Light Brahmas and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Incubator hatched and farm raised at \$1.00 cach. C. H. C. ANDERSON & Co., Fairview Farm, Carlinville, Ill.

hardship, and respond quickly to good feed and care. They do not make as heavy weights, but the market is usually as good for the "handy sheep" of 50 to 100 pounds, if fat and smooth, as it is for heavier ones, and often it is better.

The day of bulk is past; the era of quality and finish is coming in. Sheep should be brought on to feed gradually for ten days or two weeks, until all get to eating; then feed a bushel daily per 100 head, for thirty days; for the next head; not three days; for the first thirty days, two bushes daily per 100 head; and for 30 to 60 days more three bushes daily per 100 head, given in two or three feeds, observing the most care-ful regularity in the time and manner of feeding. The sheep is a clean animal, and all troughs should be swept clean for each feed. Pure water in clean troughs should always be by them, and barrel salt.

Good natives or acclimated sheep do not need a longer feeding period than 90 to 100 days, especially on corn. Sheep direct from the range should be roughed PROBLEMS OF THE SHEEP INDUS- 60 to 90 days on a light grain ration and plenty of good forage. They will make gain for some time on clover alone. casional change or not at all, and supply the nitrogen with clover and alfalfa. Clover and corn go admirably together, and the best rotation for our farms is better than the hired man will, and corn followed by oats and clover. Cut s gather their own corn without any waste, crop or two of hay, pasture while the the history of this noble agricultural if the ground is dry, says the "Nationat clover lasts with sheep; then corn again, preed of sheep would be the history of Provisioner." gather their own corn without any waste, if the ground is dry, says the "National Provisioner."

They can be put on the market in November, or about December 1, before many grain fed sheep come in. The

I have never used shredded corn fod-

Both serves, Registered size is, some better.

Clean out the pen. Give her a good, and W. P. ROCKS

and W. P. ROCKS

and W. P. ROCKS

B. Striomas, a. P. D. No. 4. Outlang, Mo. Choice young stock for sale. Address.

B. Striomas, a. P. D. No. 4. Outlang, Mo. Striomas, and the control of the first served with your sows. If you can't ten layer of the make much difference. Those which have a minutare of the first served with your sow, get right in and male. From the choice pigs produced the farmer can soon have a strictly choice herd that will be a pleasure to own on account of their similarity in color and form, and for their excellent qualities as good to the make much difference. Those which have a product the make much difference. Those which have a product the make much difference. Those which have a product the make much difference. Those which have a product the make much difference. Those which have a product the make much difference. Those which have a product the make much difference. Those which have a product the make much difference. Those which have a product the sized west of the string they are found.

It is possible that all breeds of Brittle hers, they for each they are found.

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INDIGESTION.

We have frequent inquiries about sheep that are alling. Most of the symptoms are of a stiffness prevalent, the sheep lie down a great deal and get up with difficulty. They are very stupid, their ears hang pendulous and they separate them-selves from the remainder of the flock. Some of them hold their heads high in the air, and seem dizzy, which is misleading, as it suggests grub in the head.

Examination is made and a few grubs are found, and then inquiry is made, how to prevent and cure grub in the head.

The nervous system is affected and a partial paralysis comes which is some-what misleading, says the "Farmers"

All this is the result of indigestion caused by too much corn fodder and timothy hay and too little exercise. When ewes are pregnant it is more prevalent. The treatment is to give a purgative of castor oil or Epsom saits which may be given in gruel through a longnecked bottle. When this has had time to operate, a bran mash should be given once a day, in which should be mixed equal parts of ginger gentian and sul-phate of iron, giving a teaspoonful at a dose.

H. D. BURRUSS, Carrollton, Ill., has an advertisement of imported Shropshire ewes in this issue. We advise any of our readers wanting anything in Mr. Burruss' line to order as soon as possible

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. 305-307 S. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

HAYNERS

DAYTON OHIO.U.SA.

TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

Sugar

size of cut

only]

\$1.75

With

Bowl



CHRISTMAS

GIFTS

25 CENTS TO \$10,000.00

OUR **New Catalogue**

containing 3500 illustrations is a perfect 'Shopping Guide" for out of town buyers. You cannot buy your Christmas gifts to advantage without it. It ntains all that is new and good in Diamonds, Watches,

WRITE FOR IT MAILED FREE

Mermod & Jaccard

The Markets home-grown common varieties 22,000 to. %-bu. basket and \$1.50 per bbl. Keifers \$3 (3.25; neckel at \$1.25@1.40 per ½-bbl.; near-by 30c@11 per bu. PLUMS-25c per ½-bu. basket for dam-

WHEAT-Cash Market-By sample net on trk.: No. 2 red sold at 81c this and E. side, and No. 3 red at 30c; No. 4 quotable at 774@78c; skd. on Levee sold at 78c to 50%c; No. 2 hard sold at 76c; No. 3 hard

CORN-Cash Market-From store new No. 2 sold f. o. b. at 67c. By sample new No. 2 sold at 65½c E. to 66c this side; No. 2 at 65@65½c E. and 65½@65½c this side; No. 2 vellow at 65%c E., 66c this side; No. 2 yellow at 65@65%c E., 65%c this side; No. 4 at 64%c this side; No. 2 white at 67c this side; No. 3 white at 66c 66%c E., 67c this side; white ear at 68%c to arrive E. side. OATS-Cash Market-By sample No. 2 old at 46%c this side and No. 2 Northern at same price; No. 3 quotable at 46c; No. 2 white sold at 47@47%c; No. 3 white at 46%c7%c; No. 4 white at 46%c7%c. RYE—No. 2 switched at 65c; No. 3 at 66c.

BRAN-Held at \$1.05 this side and \$1.03 @1.04 E. side for large and \$1.05 in 100-lb. sks.; bran sells at \$1.05 at mill. SHIPSTUFF-\$1.05@1.10 this side; at mill \$1.15@1.20; mixed feed, in 100-lb. sks.,

HAY-Prices E. trk. as follows: Timo thy \$14.50 for choice, \$13@14 for No. 1, \$12@ 13 for No. 2; clover \$11@12 for No. 2 and \$13 213.50 for No. 1; clover-mixed ranges at \$10 to \$13; prairie this side \$14 for choice to \$13@14 for No. 1 and \$11@12 for No. 2;

PRICES ON CHANGE. The following tables show the range of prices on future and cash grains: Closed Ranged Closed

Saturday.	Yesterday.	Yesterday
-		
771/2 a	@	. 791% b
79 b	79 @80	80% a
64% a	64%@643	6 64%
661/4 B.	6614@663	6 66% b
44% n	@	. 45%
451/4@451/4 b	451/4@453	45%
wheat, corn Yesterda	and oats ra	nged: Year Age
		77½ a@79 b 79 @8064½ a 64½@64366½ a 66½@66344½ n@

Wheat--No. 2 red....81 @.... 79½@80 72 @72½ No. 3 red....80 @... 78½@79 70 @71½ No. 4 red....79 @79½ 78 @78½ 64@69 No. 2 hard.76 @... 75¼@... 68½@69½ No. 2 mixed 55½@66 64½@68 35½@36 No. 2 white. 67 @... 65½@65½ 37 @37½ No. 2 mixed. 65½@ 63½@65½ 35½@35½ No. 2 mixed. 65½@65½ 35½@35½ No. 4 mixed.64½@... 63½@64 ...@....
No. 3 white.66 @67 66½@67 85½@67
No. 2 yellow.65½@65½ 65½@65½ 35½@65½
No. 2 yellow.65½@65½ 65½@665½ 35½@66½

Oats-No. 2 mixed.461/20.... 46 @471/4 24 @... No. 2 north.46½@.... 46¼@.... 24 @25 No. 2 white.47 @47½ 47 @47½ 27 n No. 3 white 46½@47 46 @47 25½@27
No. 4 white 46 @46½ 46 @46½ 24½@26
No. 3 mixed 46 @46½ 46 @46½ n23½@....
No. 4 mixed 45½@46 45½@46 23 @....

4c to %c off white. EGGS—Few or no fresh on market, The

supply being all of held or mixed stock. ote current receipts at 22c, loss off. BUTTER-Steady. Quotations: Cream- rior less

ery—Extra, 25%c; firsts, 23c; seconds, 20@ 21c. Dairy—Extra, 19@20c; firsts, 15@16c. Country—Choice, 13c; poor to fair, 8@11c; choice roll, 12c: poor to fair, 10@12c; grease Ladle-packed-Extra, 16c; firsts, 15c; CHEESE—Jobbing: Twins at lic; singles, 11½c; dairies, 11½c; Y. A., 11½c; long borns, 11¾c; N. Y. large, 10¾c; N. Y.

small, 114c. Limberger, 12c. Swiss Choice 15c: No. 2, 12@13c. Brick, 114c. LIVE POULTRY—Young chickens, choice, 7c; old roosters, 3c; staggy young roosters, 5½c; old hens, 5½c. Turkeys choice, 7c; old roosters, 3c; staggy young consters, 5½c; old hens, 5½c. Turkeys—
Average receipts, 6½c. Geese (top for full-feathered), 5c. Spring ducks—Choice white the same way from store at \$26 to the bull market. Beat grades of milk beans in a small way from store at \$26 to the bull market. Beat grades of milk cows with calves were in strong demand at shade higher prices; medium and com-

-Average, 7c; roosters, 4c. Turkeys-oice, 7½c; rough, 5c. Ducks, 8c. All or stock, including sweating, thin, scrawny, etc., nominal. Spring chickens, 74c: chickens, hens, 64c. Geese, 6c.

APPLES-Current receipts selling from \$268 per bbl.; fancy stock higher. From storage Ben Davis held at \$3.5024, and winesap and willowtwig, \$3.5024.50 a bbl. PEARS-Firm, with light offerings;

BONES—Choice bleached at \$55 per ton; other kinds from \$10014.

SCRAP IRON AND METAL—Fer 100
SCRAP IRON

Jewelry, Silverwares, Clocks, Music boxes, etc.

ON BROADWAY, cor. LOCUST ST., ST. LOUIS

home-grown common varieties 25@50c for

QUINCES-Home-grown \$1@1.25 per, bu

GRAPES-Concord 8-lb. baskets 17@20c.

Catawba ponies 14c.
POTATOES—Quote Northern on trk. White and mixed at 78@80c for poor to 82 @85c for choice; rural and Carmen \$2@83c for choice to 85@88c for fancy; Michigar

@1.20 del.; white at \$1.40@1.50; red globe on trk. at \$1.25; choice in bulk, \$1.35 skd. del SWEET POTATOES-New home-grown Bermuda 85c@\$1 per bu. loose; Nansemond \$1.25 per bu.; consigned \$2.40@2.50 for Virginia, \$1.35 per hamper for Jersey. WOOL-Quiet; easy on medium clothing; steady on combing as well as fine

grades; movement light.

Missouri and Illinois—Medium combing. 17@17%c; medium clothing, 16%@17c; braid and low, 16½@17c; slight burry, 14c; hard burry, 11½c; light fine, 14@15c; heavy fine, 11@12c; lamb, 15@16c. Arkansas and South -Medium (fleeces), 171/c; medium (loose), sc; burry, 13@13%c; hard burry, 10c. Da-tota and West-Medium, 15@16c; fine me-dium, 13%disc; light fine, 12@13%c; heavy fine, 10@11c. Texas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma—Medium, 16@16½c; coarse and low, 13½c; heavy fine, 10@11c. Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota—Medium, 16@16%c; fine medium, 14@14%c; light fine, 18%@14c; heavy fine, 11@12c. Kansas and Nebraska -Medium, 15@16½c; fine medium, 14½@15c light fine, 14@14½c; heavy fine, 11@11½c. Tub-washed—No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 21@23c;

burry, 14@16c. HIDES—Meeting ready sale. Green salted lower; dry steady. Dry—Texas heavy, 15c; Texas average, 14c; native and Southern, 131/2c; No. 1 native, 14c; No. 2 native, 12c; saited, 12c; saited No. 1, 12½c; saited No. 2, 11c. Green—Round, 7½c; selected, No. 1, 8c; selected, No. 2, 7c. Part cured 1/2c per pound less, uncured 1c per

pound less; culls, 3%c; dry stock, 7%c.
FEATHERS—Prime white live geese in small sacks at 49c and in large sacks at 47c; prime gray do at 38c in small and 34c in large sacks; old white, 35@37c; x, 25@ 30c; xx, 16@20c; xxx, 10@12c; xxxx, tare, 10 per cent on small sacks and 3 per cent on large. Chickens, 3c. Ducks— White, 35c; dark, 25c. Turkey—Tail, 12c; wing, 6c; pointers, 3c; wing and tail, 7c; wing, tail and pointers, 5c; body, 2c.

FURS—Market continues comparatively high and active, with an unprecedentedly large movement for so early in the season, the receipts up to date being greatly in excess of those for the same time last year; an active order demand from man year; an active order demand from man-ufacturers. Round—Raccoon at from 25c for fair to 50c for the best of the offer-ings; mink at 25c to 55c; skunk at 10c to

35c; opossum at 8c to 16c. BEESWAX—25%c per pound for prime. SHEEP PELTS-Full wool pelts nominally 40c to 75c; lamb at 15c to 30c; shearlings at 5c to 15c; dry stock, fallen, etc.

COTTON—Local spot quotations—Ordilary, 5%; good ordinary, 6%; low middling, 7%; good middling, 7%; shake at 22; black at 4c; angelica at 7c; blood at 2%c; blue flag 3c; skulicap leaves 10c; sassafras bark 4c; wild ginger 4c. CASTOR BEANS—Bid \$1.35 and \$1.40 per bu. for prime in car lots; small and infe-

SUNFLOWER SEED-\$2.60 per 100 lbs.

and white at 43c.

feathered), 5c. Spring ducks—Choice white at 7c per lb.; sereened at \$1.90 per bu.; materials and dark, 6c per lb. Spring geese, 5c per lb.; geese, plucked, at 5½c. Pigeons, 6c per dozen.

DRESSED POULTRY—Scalded and undrawn, with heads and legs on: Chick—HONEY—Comb—Dark at 668c; bright at shade higher prices; medium and common kinds were no more than steady. Veal calf market shows some decline, extended the common kinds were no more than steady. Veal calf market shows some decline, extended the common kinds were no more than steady. Veal calf market shows some decline, extended the common kinds were no more than steady. Veal calf market shows some decline, extended the common kinds were no more than steady. Veal calf market shows some decline, extended the common kinds were no more than steady. Veal calf market shows some decline, extended the common kinds were no more than steady. Veal calf market shows some decline, extended the common kinds were no more than steady. Veal calf market shows some decline, extended the common kinds were no more than steady. Veal calf market shows some decline, extended the common kinds were no more than steady. Veal calf market shows some decline, extended the common kinds were no more than steady. Veal calf market shows some decline, extended the common kinds were no more than steady. Veal calf market shows some decline, extended the common kinds were no more than steady. Veal calf market shows some decline, extended the common kinds were no more than steady. Veal calf market shows some decline, extended the common kinds were no more than steady. Veal calf market shows some decline, extended the common kinds were no more than steady. Veal calf market shows some decline, extended the common kinds were no more than steady. Veal calf market shows some decline, extended the common kinds were no more than steady. Veal calf market shows some decline, extended the common kinds were no more than steady. Veal calf market shows some decline, extended the common kinds were no more than s

reaches at \$24; tongues at \$30. Ash—l-inch advar at \$24@26 and \$14@16; 1½@1½-inch in \$25@ Dur 27 and \$15@17; 2½ to 4-inch at \$30 and \$20. grass Black walnut at \$70 and \$38@39. Cherryood-Mill run at \$14.501b15; box boards (13 inches and over) at \$20@21; gum at \$8@ 9 for sap, \$18 and \$8 for red. Cypress at \$25@26 and \$16@18—choice Louisiana worth more. Maple at \$12 for choice. Orders

LIVE STOCK.

HORSES-The conditions which marked the opening of this week's horse market were just the reverse of what the last couple of weeks have been. Instead of there being a large supply, with few buy-ers, there were more buyers than there were horses to accommodate them with The supply opened very small, number ing little more than 100 head, though some represented a great many Southern men; in fact, that element represented more than half the demand; there was also the regular Eastern contingent, and a few ex-port buyers. With the run much smaller than the demand, there was an increase in the strength and a distinct improvement in the general tenor of the market offerings in their different s sold about \$5 a head stronger than

Horse Quotations-Heavy draft, comon to good, \$120@150; choice to extra, \$160 Chunks, 1,150 to 1,350 lbs., fair to good, 456@80; good to choice, 355@110. Coach horses and cobs—Fair to good, \$140 @175; choice to extra, 2006@00. Horses for the South—Small, light drivers, fair to the South—small, light drivers, fair to good, \$30945; choice to extra, \$50970. Southern drivers—Large, \$550125. Export chunks, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs.—Plain to good, \$75990; choice to extra, \$1009120. Business drivers—Fair to good, \$859110; choice to extra, \$1250150. Saddlers for Southern use—Fair to good, \$75900; choice to extra, \$10090185; fancy gritted and New York and \$100@135; fancy gaited and New York sad dlers, \$150@300. Inferior horses—Common

MULES-The market opened Monday with the smallest supply which has been on the market in a couple of months. Trade during the past three weeks has been on a declining basis, which accounts for the decline in receipts. Under the circumstances the market was quiet. There was little activity in the cosion department, and salesmen quoted no change from the previous week, and very few sales. Though among the dealers the early movement was slow, they reported a few Southern buyers on hand, with the prospects of some activity; but there was nothing on which to base a be-lief that any material change was immi-

Mule quotations (for broke mules, 4 to 14 hands, extreme range..... \$50.007 70.00
14 hands, bulk of sales..... 50.002 60.00
14½ hands, extreme range.... 55.002 60.00
14½ hands, bulk of sales... 55.002 65.00 16 to 161/2 hands, extreme range120.00@160.0 16 to 1614 hands, bulk of sales, .125,00@140.00

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

der-Buel Company.

very light; trade opened Monday strong, 10c higher on all classes of fat cattle. Tuesday and Wednesday, the run was ex-Tuesday and Wednesday, the run was ex tremely light, and prices were strong and higher. Friday, all classes of fat beef steers were in good demand, and prices

strong; values are anywhere from 15 to SUNFLOWER SEED—\$2.60 per 100 lbs.
LINSEED OIL—Raw, 52c; boiled, 52c;
prices nominal.

CASTOR OIL—In lots of 200 galions or over at 11½c per pound for No. 1 and 10½c for No. 3—smaller quantities 1c per pound more.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Summer yeilow at 32c; white, 29c; winter yellow at 42c of stockers and feeders have been extended with the statement of the stockers and feeders have been extended with the statement of the stockers and feeders have been extended with the statement of the stockers and feeders have been extended with the statement of th tremely light, and values are anywhere SALT-E. side: Medium 90c; granulat- from 15 to 25c highr than ten days or two

HONEY—Comb—Dark at 668c; bright of the market are as follows: Best native amber 10@11c; white clover 111%@121%c.

Strained—Southern in bbls, at 4c to 44c; cans 41/26c; California cans 61/4c.

BROOM CORN—Nominally firm. Quote per ton: Poor at \$70; choice at \$100; choice short brush, \$1.

RAGS, ETC.—Per 100 pounds; Country rags at 80/26c; old rope—No. 1 manila, \$1.75; No. 2 at 50c; rubber, \$4.50.

BONES—Choice bleached at \$35 per ton: other kinds from \$100914.

PECANS-Offering light. Western at range, \$2.3062.60 and the bulk at \$2.506 ### SEEDS—Timothy \$5.50 to \$6 to 7%c for evaporated rings. Chops at \$1.000 to \$1.50, but here have been very few on the week to 7%c for evaporated rings. Chops at \$1.600 to \$3.00 per clean high-grade; inferior \$8 to \$1.50, but here have been very few on the market; choice native helfers sell at \$4.000 to \$5.00; good native cows sell at \$4.000 and helfers sell at \$3.000 and help sell at \$3.000 and \$3.00 and \$ 28%c; Texas nominal at 8%c.

2.60. Fancy native helfers sell at \$5.00@
PEANUTS—Farmers' Stock—Red at 1% 5.50, but there have been very few on the

20; 21/2-inch and thicker at \$31632 and \$21 Demand has not been extra good, on ac-©2; squares—kx4 at \$22 and \$11; 5x5 to 7x7 count of Thursday being Thanksgiving. at \$27@22 and \$12@18; 5x3 and up at \$30 and \$20. Oak—Plain-sawed inch at \$25@32 and \$15@13; 1½ to 2-inch at \$25@27 and \$16@17; 2½x5-inch at \$29@30 and \$18@20; quarter-sawed white, inch at \$37@30 and \$16@18; somewhat light, and Wednesday they 1½x1½-inch at \$39@41 and \$18@30; quarter-Clear and second at \$65; common \$30, and sawed red, inch at \$25@28 and \$16@18; 14x calves here Wednesday, yet demand was 1½-inch at \$26@28 and \$16@18; bolsters and very good, and all sold readily at above

During the week Texas and Indian grass steers sold at \$1.75@4.25, bulk at \$3.00 @3.95; cows and helfers at \$1.75@3.15, mostculls at \$12. Hickory at \$26@10; hickory by at \$2.25@3.05; stags and oxen at \$2.50@ axies at \$30. Cedar at \$35@26 and \$15@15; 2.75, buils at \$2.10@2.35, and calves, 100 to posts at 17c to 20c each, according to size.

Sycamore at \$10 for merchantable stuff; the bulk at \$8.00@9.00. Fed Texas steers do. quarter-sawed at \$25@27 and \$12. Cotaveraging 922 to 1,201 pounds at a full range of \$4.00@4.75, the bulk going at \$4.05 @4.50. Arkansas and Tennesee steers, 570 to 1,020 pounds average, sold at \$2.06@3.10; cows and heifers at \$1.50@2.80, the bulk at \$2.65@2.80 and bulls and oxen at \$2.00@2.50. Covs and heliers at \$1.00@2.50, the bulk at \$2.25.

Mixed cattle sold in extremes from \$1.00@
2.25, the bulk at \$2.25.

HOGS—Receipts for the week fairly lib-eral; best higher each day except Wed-nesday, when a decline of 5c was forced. Lights and pigs are arriving in liberal umbers, and are most neglected, selling from 25 to 40c lower than the close of last to 15c lower, while common pigs showed even more decline. Saturday, under light receipts the market on best again ad vanced loc. The market continues active, and prices were well maintained to the close, a good clearance being made at folvalues: Butchers and packers, lowing \$5.65 to 6.30; Yorkers and shippers, \$5.50 to \$5.90; heavy pigs, \$4.75 to \$5.50; light pigs \$3.50 to \$4.75; rough heavies, \$5.00 to \$5.50. SHEEP-Receipts moderate, prices ruling steady. Indications are for a strong er market for the near future. learance was made to-day at following alues: Best sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.60; best ambs, \$4.50 to \$4.80; best bucks, \$2.00 to

\$2.50; cull lambs, \$3.00 to \$3.50. Monday, Dec. 2, 1991.—CATTLE—Re-ceipts in native division were light and prices strong. The run in the Quarantine division was fairly liberal and prices steady to strong. Chicago had 23,000 head

and reported that market steady. HOGS—Receipts moderate, market weak to 5c lower as compared with last week's SHEEP-Receipts light, market steady with last week's closing prices.

MISSOURI FARM NOTES

LINN CO., NORTH CEN. MO .- It coninues very dry; wheat and rye need rain C. G. BIGGER.

FRANKLIN CO., S. E. MO .- Corn, po toes and sweet potatoes are almost otal failure. ELASCO GREEN. otal failure.

LIVINGSTON CO., N. W. MO.—Wea-her is dry and water is scarce, yet stock s looking well considering the shortness of grass. J. L. BOYLE.

LEWIS CO., N. E. MO.-Much of the vinter wheat in this county was sown late, and the dry weather is hindering its S. P. OSGOOD. Nov. 29.

CAPE GIRARDEAU CO., S. E. MO.-We are having fine weather but are needing rain. Some cattle are dying with orn stalk disease. J. J. SAWYER.

JACKSON CO., N. W. MO.-Wheat is ever knew it to be. Water in some lo-Nov. 30. A. G. WILLIAMS.

nov. 20. A. G. WILLIAMS.

MONROE CO., N. E. MO.—Two hundred per cent. more wheat was sown this sea.

At the present time, and seventy-two CATTLE-Receipts in Native division rains will save it.

> spell. JASPER BLINES.

the corn is so poor that little is being sold. Although wheat was good there was not a large acreage. Oats were not reaped to any great extent, being very short.

J. W. LOCKHART.

wheat sown over that of last year. One- ance that whatever has been bought is of

of the fedder being so dry. The yield is very light and the quality poor. The cane crop is all right.

Nov. 30.

**EITH.

CLINTON CO., N. W. MO .- It is very dry here yet, therefore wheat and rye have not made much growth, as they did last fall. There is a great deal of land

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SPECIAL NOTE: We have just issued a very complete catalogue of Jurgical Instru-ments. It will be sent free to physicians and veterinarians.

rain has fallen to meet our needs. other States. But few cattle are being Nov. 29.

KNOX CO., N. E. MO.—The drouth is still with us. Stock water is scarce. We have had an occasional light rain, enough to keep wheat and rye growing, and to keep pastures alive and afford so

DAVIESS CO., N. W. MO .- Corn is about a fourth of a full crop, and of rather poor quality. Very little that was raised on the upland is merchantable. Wheat and rye need rain. We are in the throes week. Friday, good weight hogs were 5 of the greatest drouth that has visited to 10c higher, lights steady, good pigs 10 this part of the State in the past 33 years. Nov. 20.

> MILLER CO., CEN. MO.-Winter wheat Water is now more abundant and the weather is very favorable for all kinds of farm stock. Three-fourths of the hogs have died with swine plague Nov. 29. W. C. HOWES

JASPER CO., S. W. MO .- Corn is alost a failure. Oats and Irish potatoes vere injured by the drouth. Sweet potaa late crop, were helped som rains. JOHN BACON. Conditions of ground and weather were favorable for sowing wheat, and the weather is now good for its growth. I. F. RUSSUM.

armers think our corn crop will not yield nore than seven or eight bushels to the posed before gathering, and the quality very poor, indeed, hardly fit to feed. T rye acreage, I think, is more than three times what it was last year, and the JAMES M. PROCTOR.

INCOMPARABLE BARGAINS.

The object of this notice is to state the imple facts about one of the greatest ommercial establishments on this continent, if, indeed, it has an equal in Eu-

ilar stores existed; others had been opened, and, after awhile, had been closed by their proprietors. But the little store referred to appeared to prosper from the find us ready with a fine lot beginning. Its patrons received courteous treatment; the services rendered in repair work were satisfactory and all the articles sold were pleasing to the customers and the bulk of business increased. As time went on larger quarters were demanded, slight changes in the ware demanded, slight changes in the control of the seed, and that many sections will be shorted from the effects of drouth and storm, there will be a great call, as already we were demanded, slight changes in the firm were made, and the corps of sales-men and workmen augmented, until the metropolis of the Mississippi valley could boast of the largest and most complete jewelry store in the entire West. After the war, prosperity continued. The same family that founded the little store in JACKSON CO., N. W. MO.—Wheat is 1829—the house of Jaccard—was still control, and the same policy of reliab goods and sterling integrity in all deal-

per cent. more wheat was sown this season than last. The ground is so dry it has made very little growth, but late has made very little growth, but late west corner of Broadway and Locust Nov. 29.

CLARK CO., N. E. MO.—The corn is about gathered. The quality is fairly good. It is selling for 55c. The wheat area is reduced, and it is in the poorest condition I ever saw, due to the dry spell. the exercise or the best business methods, integrity and careful attention to the interests of patrons.

This store is not a high priced one, in this, that only the more expensive goods are carried in stock. From the farm laborate

er to the ranch prince, the cook or the reaped to any great extent, being very short.

J. W. LOCKHART.

Nov. 30.

CAPE GIRARDEAU CO., S. E. MO.—

There is a slight increase in the area of of this great establishment is an insurwheat sown over that of last year. Onefourth of the early sown wheat was destroyed by the fall army worm and had to
be resown. WM. G. SCHNEIDER.

Nov. 30. telligent idea of its classes of lewelry and SHELBY CO., N. E. MO.—It is very dry their great variety, and also some of the and wheat is needing rain very much. Corn gathering has been slow on account a-brac, etc., always in stock, as well as prices, the elegant new illustrated cata logue (containing over 3,500 engravings) should be in hand. This fine volume will be sent absolutely FREE TO RURAL WORLD READERS who will promptly ask for a copy and give their full address

SEPARATOR AWARDS **BUFFALO EXPOSITION**

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS

The United States Separator awarded Gold Medal at Buffalo and excelled all others in separating the cream from the milk of the ten dairy herds in the Model Dairy at the Pan-American Exposition. The DeLaval Separator left 25 per cent. more fat in the skimmilk than the United States.

The United States Separator received medal and highest prize at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.

At the Paris Exposition the United States Separator received a Gold Medal.

The DeLaval Co. received no prize there. In their attempt to get und this, they advertise that the award they claim was the award given to "Société Anonyme Separator," which they claim "is the French translation of 'Separator Corporate Company, the name of their European organization."

Company, 'the name of their European organization."

The "Société Anonyme Separator" exhibited a

Butter Radiator. Their circulars read as follows:

"Le Radiateur produit directement du beurre
pasteurise." The English translation is "The Radiator
produces pastuerized butter direct from the milk." In
this country this machine is called a "Butter Accumulator" or a "Butter Extractor."

The DeLaval Separators, like those sold by the DeLaval Company in this country, were exhibited at Paris in the name of the Aktiebolaget Separator. They had a very large exhibit, over 100 machines in two places. But regardless of these large exhibits the official list of awards distributed at Paris contained no award whatever to the DeLaval Co. or their European Co., the Aktiebolaget Separator. The name of the separator on the circulars they distributed at Paris is the Alfa-Laval.

The claim of the DeLaval Company that the award given to the "Société Anonyme Separator" was an award to them is an admission that none was given in their name or their European Company, the Aktiebolaget Separator. The award which they now claim was on a machine making pasturized butter direct from the milk and not a cream separator.

We ask all readers who, in their opinion, is the guilty party making "All sorts of lying and unscrupulous misrepresentations."

For further information about separator awards, we refer to the official published lists.

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The U.S. does not find it necessary to make false claims in order to ge

U rope.
In the year 1829 a jewelry store was opened in St. Louis. This, of itself, was an inconsequential occurrence; other simular stores existed; others had been openthousand bushels. The coming year will LOUISVILLE. NEW YORK

there will be a great call, as already we are booking orders for the coming year."
The above indicates one fact, that it will be good policy for each farmer, if he has seed, to test it, if not, to send in his order early so that he may get from the best.



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